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TV PROGRAM EXPLORES SOVIET INITIATIVES, EUROMISSILES

Zagladin Remarks

LD210150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

["Preparations for a New Round of Armament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 October--All the statements in the West on the need to "acquire additional arms" are the preparation for a new round in the arms race. The reality is clear: Parity really does exist. This is recognized not only in statements by important figures and journalists, but also in official state documents. This recognition of the presence of parity was noted in the communique signed by President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev. said Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Appearing on Soviet television in the "Example of Good Will" program Vadim Zagladin said: All assertions regarding additional arming are, to put it mildly, untrue, because if something has been violated or changed in the period that has elapsed, then it is certainly not the Soviet Union or its allies who are to blame, but rather our negotiations partners.

Vadim Zagladin emphasized that the implementation of the plans about which so much is presently being said in the West would increase the military risk not only for the Soviet Union "since missiles aimed at it would appear on the other side," but also for Western Europe. Having pointed out that the Americans also acknowledge this circumstance, he stated: Consequently, when speaking about the U.S. security concept, it is not a question of them wanting to safeguard their security at the expense of increasing the danger for Western Europe, for the Soviet Union and other countries? Their main interest is to make themselves a little more secure, so to speak--an egoistic and very dangerous approach.

Recalling the numerous peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, specifically the proposals to the United States and the Western powers to refrain from using force against one another and from being the first to use nuclear weapons against one another, which the West is ignoring, Vadim Zagladin stated that there could be only one explanation for the West adopting such a stance.

"If they do not want to agree on this, it means that they themselves are planning to be the first to use nuclear weapons." He quoted the fact that in the post-war years the United States had threatened indirectly or directly, to use strategic nuclear weapons 19 times. The Soviet Union has been the object of direct threats of nuclear attack four times. In the report on the 1980 military budget delivered to Congress by the U.S. Defense Department, Zagladin recalled, it literally says the following: "U.S. and NATO strategy allows for the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons in a case where this would be expedient." Western propaganda, continued Vadim Zagladin, is now trying to sow the seeds of a very dangerous illusion to the effect that if plans for deployment of an extra 600 missiles were implemented, nothing would be changed. "Let's make a decision on the production and deployment of the weapons...and then we shall hold talks."

This is an entirely false point of view. Everyone understands, said Vadim Zagladin, that any new military-political or political-stragegic situation requires new military-political as well as purely political solutions. And it is only natural that should such a situation arise such solutions would inevitably be adopted on the part of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

And they will be adopted if the situation changes. Of course, he emphasized, we are not going to change our general line on this issue. We shall not give up the struggle for peace, detente, for relaxation of tension, for a reduction of military opposition, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. This has been our permanent line since the time of the October Revolution. However, it goes without saying that the means and methods of the struggle to attain these aims will have to be chosen to correspond to the new situation. This is indisputable. I believe, he said, that this would be correctly understood by all our friends and the entire world public opinion, since everybody understands that when challenged, one must respond.

General Chervov Assessment

LD201715 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--If the NATO countries accept the American plan of deploying additionally another 600 missiles, the approximate equivalency between the two military groupings in Europe will be undoubtedly upset in favour of NATO. Under these conditions the CPSU will do everything necessary to maintain a reliable defence of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Chervov, lieutenant general of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, said today on television in the "Example of Good Will" program.

The NATO bloc, the general indicated, has a huge military potential at its command which is able to resolve tasks not only of a defensive but, primarily, of an offensive nature.

At present, there are about five million men under arms in the armed forces of the NATO countries, including over three million in Western Europe. According to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, the NATO combined armed forces have 81 divisions, about 15,000 tanks, 30,000 self-propelled guns, almost 6,000 war planes and a great amount of other military hardware and equipment.

There are more than 3,000 nuclear weapons delivery vehicles on the territory of Western Europe alone. 9,000 American nuclear weapons are kept at American depots. Thus, there are, in fact, over a hundred nuclear weapons per each division.

The program for developing the armed forces of the NATO bloc, Nikolay Chervov went on to say, makes for a sharp qualitative growth of combat capabilities. It is planned, in particular, to supply the armed forces in the coming five-seven years with about 9,000 tanks of new models. These are American "Abrahams" tanks, "Leopard-2" tanks of the FRG, "Chieftain" tanks of Great Britain and others which surpass the existing tanks by their combat capabilities by 1.5-2 times.

In the end, the general stressed, the NATO bloc, as Defence Secretary Brown stated, will be ready by the mid-1980's to have an overall military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries. Not equivalency, but overall military superiority.

Nikolay Chervov emphasized the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout all countries of NATO in case of implementation of the U.S. plan for additional deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. At present these weapons, he said, are concentrated on the territories of the FRG, Britain, Italy, and partially in Turkey whereas deployment of additional missiles will mean that they will be deployed in the territories of Holland, Belgium, and subsequently, possibly, in other NATO countries as well. That will inevitably lead to a disruption of the treaty of 1970 on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

A possibility of the transfer of the technology for the production of "cruise missiles" to the FRG, in which West Germany is extremely interested, is not ruled out. In this, the general stated, I see the greatest danger of a covert armament of the FRG with strategic weapons.

Touching upon the whole series of manoeuvres which covered almost the entire territory of Western Europe and are taking place near the borders of socialist states and which involve a total of more than 300,000 men, armoured equipment, and over two thousand combat aircraft, Chervov said: Naturally there arises a question. Is such a scope of military exercises essential for the normal combat training of troops in peace time? One does not need to be a big military specialist to answer this question in the negative. Such exercises, he stated, are virtually aimed at achieving a military superiority, namely, military preparations are being made during these exercises in actual fact. This is what a real threat, not a mythical one, emanates from. One should say, by the way, that in our armed forces such big exercises on a global scale are not held.

In conclusion General Chervov said: If NATO countries accept the U.S. plan to deploy additionally another 600 missiles each of which carries several nuclear charges, the approximate parity between the two military alignments in Europe will doubtlessly be upset in favour of NATO. That will mean a circumvention of the treaty between the USSR and USA. In such conditions our country, like any other one, would have to take necessary measures to ensure its security. I think, Nikolay Chervov said, that no one can have any doubt that our party will do everything necessary to maintain the reliable defence of our motherland.

Further Report on Program

LD202040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Soviet television today showed a program called "Example of Good Will," which was devoted to the Soviet proposals on miliatry detente. Taking part in the program were Professor Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Lieutenant General Chervov, a representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and Potapov, a political observer.

Recalling the Soviet proposals on military detente, which were put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin, the participants dwelt at length on attempts being made by NATO propaganda to distort these proposals. On the basis of concrete facts, they exposed the false theses of the advocates of the continuation of the arms race. It was pointed out that, in various circumstances, the leaders of the Western states themselves give different assessments of the balance of military power in the West and East. On the one hand they talk about the mythical backwardness of NATO to justify new militarist plans; on the other, in different statements, they not only admit the existence of parity but brag about their greater military potential. This is exactly what was said on 16 October by Carter, the U.S. president. The fact is that real parity does not exist, and it has been recognized in such official state documents as the communique on the Soviet-American summit meeting signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter.

MBFR DELEGATE SEEKS GREATER WESTERN RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PLAN

LD191425 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1048 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 19 October, TASS--The 215th closed plenary session of the participants in the talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and arms in central Europe has been held in the Vienna Hofburg Palace.

A spokesman for the Western delegations E. Bolland, head of the British delegation and who addressed the session, told a press conference that on behalf of the Western participants in the talks he welcomed the new initiative of the Soviet Union put forward in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin. He described it as a step in the right direction.

It further emerges from the statement by the Western spokesman that at the same time the British diplomat claimed that even if there are reductions "the great military superiority of the Eastern side" would be maintained. He also made the unfounded claim that the "West was promoting progress at the Vienna talks more than the Eastern countries."

The pressmen were told by the Soviet delegation's press spokesman that N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, given a reply to E. Bolland's statement. He had expressed satisfaction at the positive assessment made by the Western participants in the talks as regards the decision of the Soviet Union unilaterally to reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. The socialist countries hoped that the West would not restrict itself to giving general approval to the Soviet initiative but would for its part make similar specific and practical steps in the direction of military detente and of reducing the dangerous level of military opposition in central Europe.

The Soviet delegate said that claims by the West about some sort of superiority of the Eastern side in central Europe were totally unfounded that had not in fact been proven or confirmed. These claims were based on unilateral exaggerated estimates as to the number of armed forces of the socialist countries in the area in question.

The head of the Soviet delegation also said that the socialist countries had still not had an official reply to their constructive proposals of 8 June 1978, 30 November 1978 or 28 June this year. In the meantime there had been enough time for the West to have been able to give a specific answer to these proposals, he stressed.

THATCHER SPEECH IN LUXEMBOURG ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS HIT

Levin Commentary

LD191532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, in a speech in Luxembourg urging a realistic dialog with the socialist countries, appealed there and then to the NATO member countries to modernize their nuclear forces, in particular by deploying new U.S. nuclear weapons on West Europe territory. Here is our commentator Viktor Levin:

The well-known expression which goes, happy beginning and sad ending, applies to this speech by the British prime minister. What is the reason for such a strange development of thinking? It must be seen in the new Soviet peace initiative set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin. The clear-cut, lucid and specific proposals by the leader of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have evoked such a widespread echo that not a single Western state figure dares ignore them.

But since these proposals were not to the liking of those who think in categories of NATO strategists, they are now trying to drown them in words, and in reality are continuing the dangerous policy of the arms race. This is precisely how Margaret Thatcher is behaving, too. In words she, too, is ready to admit the need for a realistic dialog, but in reality she evidently does not possess realism or a sense of responsibility. Thatcher's appeal to deploy new U.S. missile nuclear weapons on the territory of Western Europe--and what is meant are truly fundamentally new weapons and not modernization as she would have us believe--is directed at whipping up the arms race and at putting mines under the very building of European security.

The NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe 600 new Eurostrategic missiles reflect the aspirations of the most war-mongering circles to upset the correlation of forces that has come about in Europe and to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries. And it must be said straight out that it is Britain, or its government to be more exact, that is exhibiting particular readiness to give up its territory for the deployment of U.S. missiles. At the same time as the governments of a number of countries, let us say Holland for instance, are realizing the extraordinary danger of these plans and are exhibiting constraint and caution toward them, the British Cabinet unconditionally supports the Pentagon's designs.

There is no doubt that the implementation of the NATO plans will create a critical situation in the world. The Soviet peace initiative points to a real and different way, which corresponds to the interests of all peoples, of developing international relations. It envisages not the development of new means of delivering medium-range nuclear arms but the reduction of those already in existence. And it is in these conditions that specific actions are being demanded from the West in the spirit of the proposals of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Zhukov 'Rejoinder'

LD201016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We offer our listeners a rejoinder from today's issue of PRAVDA: "Mrs Thatcher and Churchill's Trousers." The author of the rejoinder is Yuriy Zhukov.

Another bellicose demonstration has taken place in the once quiet and tranquil capital of the tiny West European state of Luxembourg, which has lost its serenity since it was dragged into NATO. There the memory of Winston Churchill was being honored. Yes, the same Churchill who at one time threatened to suffocate our revolution in the cradle and organized intervention against Soviet Russia, and who in 1946 acted as the initiator of the notorious cold war, which suffered the same shameful failure as the military intervention.

One might not have mentioned this assemblage if it had not been for one circumstance: Mrs Thatcher, the present British prime minister, appeared in Luxembourg to deliver a loud speech. Mrs Thatcher is impatient to become the equal of Churchill himself, and so at this Luxembourg masquerade she tried on his trousers, clearly nurturing the hope that the transatlantic patrons of the Churchillian doctrine, envisaging the suffocation of the Soviet power, would value her efforts.

What did this bellicose lady utter? She called upon all members of this aggressive alliance to accept on their territory, without delay, new American missiles capable, as she put it, of causing the Soviet people sufferings as colossal as those through which the USSR went during World War II--or even worse, as Mrs Prime Minister considered it necessary to stress.

The Thatcher lady is going a long way, but only one thing is unclear. Have her military advisers told her what a risk Great Britain will be taking if its government really decides to turn its island into a launching pad for new American missiles? This risk is known and understood by the British public. And it is not by chance that in London, as in other capitals of West Europe, there are increasingly loud voices demanding that before such a dangerous decision is made there must be serious discussions of the new constructive proposals by the USSR. But what is this to the bellicose Mrs Thatcher? She stated that she was just taking into consideration Brezhnev's readiness to withdraw a few tanks and some forces from East Germany and the conditions which he attached to his statement on nuclear arms, but she said his proposals must not divert us--that is, the NATO countries--from our intention to deploy about 600 new American nuclear missiles. Mrs Thatcher did not have the heart to quote Comrade Brezhnev's speech correctly, to say that the "few" tanks withdrawn by us from the GDR are really 1,000 and that "some forces" leaving these are in reality 20,000 Soviet troops. She was also silent about what the USSR is really proposing with the aim of reducing nuclear confrontation in the center of Europe. Only a person with a mortal fear of the truth and incapable of advancing any counter arguments could decide to do this. It is hardly likely that Churchill would have rejoiced to know that one day he would be replaced in the post of prime minister by such a politician. Her effort in Luxembourg to put on his trousers was clearly not a success.

TASS NOTES ECEVIT'S REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS

LD192306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1821 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ankara, 19 October, TASS--Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic, president of the Republican People's Party, has given a high assessment of the new peace-loving initiatives contained in the speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered in Berlin at the festivities for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Anwering questions by Soviet correspondents at a press conference held here, Bulent Ecevit said: "I have carefully studied the speech which was made in Berlin on 6 October by the head of the Soviet state. This speech is of truly great significance. It should be noted in particular that Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals as regards the notification in good time not only of military exercises but also of the movement of troops, which correspond to the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, are constructive proposals which we wholly support. As regards the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons on Turkish territory, it is our government's opinion that there can be no question of this."

More on Ecevit's Reaction

LD202122 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, October 20, TASS--Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, said at a press conference here that the speech made in Berlin on October 6 by the head of the Soviet state is really of great importance and is a new manifestation of the Soviet state is really of great importance and is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's peaceful aspirations.

By making the speech Leonid Brezhnev made a new contribution to the cause of supplementing political detente with military detente. He opened the way to a new stage in the development of the process of detente. We are convinced that political detente can be effective only when it is supplemented by military detente. And this can be done by ensuring a climate of mutual trust between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. We seek to make our contribution to ensuring such a climate between the tates which are members of the two alliances. And I believe that in both these alliances there is a constantly growing striving to attain this goal. Leonid Brezhnev's statement on the considerable unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet troops in central Europe, namely in the GDR, is of great importance for the strengthening of peace in Europe and consequently in the whole world, as well as from the view point of solving the question of mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. I more than once stated, at the session of the Council of Europe, in particular, that our country attaches much importance to mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe and that we consider insufficient the present level of the reduction. We are for this reduction to cover all European countries, including flank countries of the continent. This is why the new initiatives in the cause of reducing the armed forces and armaments gratify us. It should be specially pointed out that Leonid Brezhnev's new proposals on a preliminary notification about big military exercises of land troops are constructive and meet the decisions of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, and we fully support them. As for deployment of new types of nuclear-missile weapons in the territory of Turkey, our government's opinion is that this is out of the question.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON OSTEND FORUM

LD192128 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--"The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on October 6, are in the focus of world public attention. There is no doubt that they will attract special attention also at the forthcoming European public forum for disarmament and security which is to be held in Ostend (Belgium) on October 26-28 within the framework of the U.N. week for disarmament," said Nikolay Pankov. The vice-chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation was interviewed by a TASS correspondent in connection with the forthcoming international meeting. "The historic significance of the new Soviet peaceable act is especially great in connection with the new danger that comes to the peace and security of the peoples from the plans of the U.S. and NATO militarists," Nikolay Pankov stressed. "This is clearly seen by the peoples of the socialist countries and progressively minded people in the West. Those leaders of European countries who under pressure from military-industrial circles would like at the December session of the NATO Council in Brussels to give the green light to the escalation of missile-nuclear arms in Europe take great responsibility upon themselves. In this connection we are naturally alerted by the attempts made by certain political leaders and propaganda media in the West to belittle the importance of the new Soviet initiatives. The Soviet Committee for European Security," said Nikolay Pankov, "urges the European public to launch without delay joint actions by all peace forces in order to prevent the fulfillment of plans for missile rearmament in Europe. Mass and resolute actions against these plan should make the West heed the voice of reason." The Soviet public which comes out for a Europe of peace, security and cooperation, is well aware of the fact that disarmament is the biggest problem of the time. At the forthcoming forum in Belgium, the Soviet delegation will do its best to facilitate as much as possible a practical solution of this problem in the spirit of the Helsinki conference, Nikolay Pankov said.

SOVIET N.Y. CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SALT II DEBATE

LD202224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program: Vitaliy Sobolev presents "Foreign Correspondents Report"]

[Excerpt] The discussions are coming to an end on the SALT treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev will tell us how the debate is going:

[Gerasichev] This week during the hearings the opponents of the treaty ratification have unsuccessfully attempted to introduce amendments to the document which would have substantially changed its content and would have violated the principle of equal security laid down as the basis of the treaty. The amendments were rejected by a majority. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Church, stated after the voting on one of these proposals that the adoption of such an amendment would have meant an inadmissible unilateral revision of the conditions of the treaty.

[Sobolev] But as I recall, one proviso [ogovorka] was nonetheless approved.

[Gerasichev] By (?seven) votes to two the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a proviso of McGovern and Javits calling for a significant reduction in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union in the framework of the following round of talks on the limitation of strategic arms. But still the attacks on the treaty are not ceasing. The rightwing forces are striving to obtain, allegedly as compensation for the imaginary concessions, a fresh increase in the Pentagon budget. They are no longer satisfied by the 3 percent annual increase in military expenditure which the administration has promised. Now the representatives of the military-industrial complex in the American Senate are demanding an annual 5 percent increase for the Pentagon.

[Sobolev] And the legislators have hastened to earmark $400 million from the U.S. budget for the production of medium-range missiles to be deployed in Western Europe. After the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the hawks are worried that this order might now have to be annulled. Are you not getting that impression?

[Gerasichev] Quite right. The speech of Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin has evoked a huge response in the world. Reports have been continuing to come in from Europe that the Europeans are not at all anxious to have American missiles on their land. A fire-fighting force has urgently been flown to Europe headed by the deputy of Brzezinski, Aaron. The aim of the fire-fighting visit is to convince the NATO allies of the necessity of accepting the plan for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe at the session of the NATO Council being planned the end of the present year. It is noted here, however, that the plans of the NATO strategists run manifestly contrary to the will and desires of the West European peoples just as the intentions of the militarist-minded American politicians run contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of American citizens who are in favor of a most speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, chief of the group of consultants to the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zagladin] Comrades: At present mankind is experiencing a very complex and very interesting period in its development. We are speaking about a time when people in seeing off the 20th century, are preparing to meet the 21st, not just a new century but a new millenium. Naturally, of importance is what sort of approach there will be to the new millenium and how the 1980's will turn out.

Expectations for the 1980's

This theme was touched on, as is known, by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin. Speaking at a reception there, he said that it was very important how the 1980's would turn out. The policy of detente, Leonid Ilich went on to say--and everyone knows how much the socialist countries have done for its success--has engendered great hopes. These must be justified. We are in favor of liberating the 1980's from the war of nerves, from suspicion and fear and, most important, from the arms race.

This is truly an exceptionally essential and important concern. In the final analysis, the solution of this issue is dependent upon the solutions to thousands and thousands of other problems both small and large, economic and political, international and national.

[Shishlin] Also of importance is the fact that in themselves the 1970's are of course handing over a rather motley and complex inheritance to the 1980's. For if we think now what characterized the 1970's, then we are right to say on the one hand that their results were positive and quite substantial. For if in the 1960's any contacts on a high political level between the socialist and capitalist countries quite frequently smacked of something close to sensations, then now this has become something completely usual, the norm. Detente has indeed become suffused with a definite material content. This can be seen in trade, but it may also be felt overall in economic relations, not to mention the cooperation in the sphere of culture (?where), without any doubt, there can be no comparison between what we have now and what we had in the past. We can see not only a strengthening of the socialist world but also the embarkment up on a socialist path of development by Laos, and the victory of the Kampuchean patriots. Very great changes have taken place in various parts of the world, for example in Africa. But, on the other hand, the 1970's contain not just a little poison. Unfortunately it must be said that the scale of the arms race has not only not become smaller but it has become greater.

On the level of the ideological struggle it also must be said that it has become more refined. Unfortunately, our opponents nearly always turn it into a purely psychological war against individual socialist countries or against the socialist world as a whole.

During the 1970's we came across a vast number of critical situations which had nearly always been engendered by the imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of other states. In a word, it is not all that simple to draft the balance sheet for the 1970's. It contains quite a few positive and negative instances.

[Zagladin] I would be inclined to put it this way, Nikolay Vladimirovich. To my mind the 1970's did not solve the problems facing them, for many of them are outstanding, but they provided hope and they demonstrated that there are possibilities of solving them, in certain conditions of course. This possibility was demonstrated by detente itself, by its very appearance and by its very development.

[Shislin] If we really manage in the 1980's to free ourselves of fear and suspicion and of the arms race, then let us say, even the human imagination is at a certain loss in the face of the opportunities that will open up for mankind's creative actions.

Well, in this connection it is worth our while to talk of the present instance which is truly special. It is absolutely correct to describe the present situation as a turning-point to a certain extent.

[Zagladin] Yes, undoubtedly. For the past year, or for just over a year, we have been seeing certain sharp negative phenomena which first appeared, let us say, in May of last year, and which are clearly contrary to the general trends and which contradict the line toward detente and cooperation between states with different social systems. I have in mind here the sharp surge in the arms race caused by the West.

In May 1978 the NATO Council session in Washington--and our listeners know this--adopted the decision to increase considerably military spending over the next 20 years and, strictly speaking, to do so constantly over these 20 years. What I would like to stress is that this decision was adopted without any concern for what is happening in the world and independent of how the talks on disarmament or the concluding of the arms race could end. The directive for the arms race and not just the arms race but a growing arms race, remains.

Naturally a question immediately arises here. Are our partners in the talks not proceeding from the basis that these talks will come to nothing? Do their tactics not conceal the basic wish to hide their true intentions while conducting the talks? Then there appeared the plans for the deployment in Europe of new types of U.S. strategic weapons which are now being widely discussed and which have now been submitted in practice officially to NATO for examination. It is no coincidence that I am calling them strategic even though we are talking of medium-range missiles, because in reality we are dealing with strategic weapons.

Eurostrategic Missiles

I will permit myself to say a few words on this theme. At present, when our partners in the talks are trying to justify their steps in escalating the arms race, they put forward the following argument: Because, allegedly, the Soviet Union has increased its armaments over the past few years, and in particular has improved its tactical weapons, we must respond. The response to this will be the deployment of the new Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

In the first place it is not true that the Soviet Union has increased its armaments. Naturally, we have modernized certain types and kinds of weapons as do all other countries but, as was stated clearly and precisely by Leonid Ilich in Berlin, lately we have not increased the number of our medium-range nuclear weapon carrier vehicles by one missile or plane. On the countrary, the quantity of such missiles, planes and other medium-range missile facilities, as well as the capacity of the nuclear charge of such missiles, has even been reduced. The number of medium-range bombers has decreased. What is more, the Soviet Union deploys all its medium-range facilities on its own territory without any aspirations to deploy them in any other states.

The second lie concerns the fact that the Pershing-2 missile, which is proposed to be deployed supposedly in compensation for the advantages gained by the Soviet Union, as is said, in the sphere of tactical nuclear weapons, is in fact a strategic missile. How is this? A strategic weapon, according to the terminology used during the talks with the United States on SALT I and II, is a weapon belonging to one of the two sides--the United States or the Soviet Union--that can reach the territory of the other country. By this reckoning, long-range ballistic missiles, missiles deployed on planes and submarines, are considered to be strategic. The Pershing-2 missiles are indeed medium-range missiles--and, incidentally, more so than certain missiles deployed on submarines which are considered strategic. But the main point is that they are U.S. missiles capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union. Their appearance signifies that the entire strategic situation will change and that the Soviet Union and its allies will now have to think of some kind of new steps to make up for this violation of the balance of force in Western Europe which our partners are now trying to implement.

[Shishlin] It was precisely the West which to a certain extent came to terms with certain postwar realities in the 1970s. But after coming to terms with realities, another step should be made. A real atmosphere of trust should be created. It is this step that the West, as has been proven, is not yet capable of taking.

[Zagladin] I would say it is not only incapable of it, but is totally unwilling to do so. On 17 September this year, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown said that it was his aim and NATO's aim, and I quote: to obtain a clear advantage in the military sphere by the middle of the 1980's. If my mind does not deceive me, Carter and Comrade Brezhnev put their signatures on an obligation in Vienna about neither side obtaining an advantage over the other.

[Shishlin] As a matter of fact the idea of insuring their military superiority over the world of socialism somehow or other always comes through in the statements of American state officials. The attempt to deploy Eurostrategic weaponry is, as a matter of fact, a very serious scheme aimed at breaking up the entire military-strategic situation and perhaps even the political situation. This is probably precisely why we have the right to talk about a turning-point. By the way, all these hearings on the SALT II treaty in the Senate--although now the Senate seems to be starting to speak somewhat more positively about the fate of the SALT II treaty--so much has been said about it, and so many bad things, and they have tried to weight this treaty down with such a burden that its fate looks somewhat obscure to say the least.

Well, one cannot fail to mention the fact that in the past few months we have witnessed a veritable psychological war unleashed by the United States against countries like Cuba and Vietnam; added to which, in this case, it is obviously enjoying support from the imperialistic partners. This psychological war is also fraught with plenty of danger and we have already seen how this was expressed at the beginning of 1979, when the famous Chinese assault on the territory of Socialist Vietnam took place. In the conditions of this turningpoint, the putting forward of new Soviet initiatives, initiatives profoundly constructive in content, constituting quite simply a definite breakthrough into the future, is of course a step of truly historic significance, without any exaggeration.

[Zagladin] Absolutely. Only I think that before examining these proposals specifically perhaps we could turn to another matter. Why did this turningpoint in the West's policy and its tactics take place at all? Why, all of a sudden, from a relatively calm--more or less-development, did the West suddenly go over to such an outbursts of, I would say, such war psychosis? One has only to look at radio and television in Western countries, particularly the United States, where they always talk as if the Soviet Union had already prepared everything for pressing the button and attacking the United States tomorrow. All this campaign is false and infinitely hypocritical, I would say, because the Soviet Union, as everyone knows, has never carried out aggression against any country. As far as the United States is concerned, we have never had this type of conflict with it, apart from the ones it provoked itself. Second, we know that documents were published recently by the Americans themselves where there was talk of specific plans for preparation for anti-Soviet war in 1945, 1948, 1949 and 1950. There were no further documents published, but I can well imagine that such plans not only existed but still exist. So why is there this explosion now, all of a sudden? I think that once again it is a matter of the very same 1970's and their balance, which we have already discussed.

[Shishlin] Yes, probably. This is precisely yet another attempt to make the 1980's such as would be most favorable for imperialism.

[Zagladin] In short, imperialism can see that the main danger for it comes from the fact that the forces of socialism, peace, democracy and national liberation are becoming stronger and stronger and they have now decided it is high time for them, having staked a great deal, to try and set up a barrier of strength against the advancement of democratic forces, against the strengthening of peace above all.

[Shishlin] Yes, and here there is of course a contradiction. Perhaps to some degree this is the main contradiction, if one is to consider the sphere of foreign policy in the 1970's. The contradiction is between considerable progress achieved in the sphere of political detente, and total lack of any notable results in the sphere of military detente. Taken as a whole, the arms race is not being curtailed, and military expenditure is growing. As a matter of fact, they are today spending over $400 billion a year on the arms race. This is of course an astronomical sum. But it would probably be interesting, in the light of the Soviet initiative, in the light of the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin, to try, taking into account already existing reactions to these proposals on the part of the West--and not only the West--to outline the possible contours of the 1980's, or avenues of approach to this coming decade.

[Zagladin] You know, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would say that these contours will be determined depending on how the West reacts to our proposals.

Soviet Initiatives

[Shishlin] It has been claimed with good reason that the Soviet initiative [made in Brezhnev's Berlin speech] opens the way for progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. It undoubtedly creates a favorable atmosphere for ratification of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II. It is also said that this initiative certainly creates good preconditions for insuring that the Madrid meeting of state representatives taking part in the all-European conference in Helsinki, planned for 1980, is fruitful. It is also said that the Soviet initiative certainly gives the green light for talks within the framework of SALT II--that is, the third round of talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons--and that one should make use of this. They speak too, of course, of the fact that the actions of the Soviet Union and its initiative--for this is an initiative not only of words but truly of deeds--serve and could serve as a good example. But this is only one account.

[Zagladin] Only one series of responses.

[Shishlin] One series of responses. But there is another account. This is the account where they consider that with the Soviet initiative, the Soviet Union is trying, in an extraordinarily clever and cunning way, to produce the disintegration of the North Atlantic bloc, which has to make such responsible decisions in December. They also say that the Soviet Union has gone to the extent of trying to halt NATO plans for deployment of the most notorious Euro-strategic or medium-range weaponry. Well, this does correspond with our interests in reality, for of course we would not like this weaponry to be deployed, and Comrade Brezhnev said quite clearly in Berlin that if this should happen, the Soviet Union and its allies would know what to do to provide reliable security for the borders of the socialist world. These two accounts speak, of a very complicated reaction, which it will simply not be possible to reduce to any single common denominator.

[Zagladin] I would say that it could be done, but it would be difficult in reality. The proposals Leonid Ilich put forward while in Berlin are at one and the same time the logical extension of the proposals our country has been making hitherto, and a qualitatively new step in the development of Soviet political initiative. Why? Well, let's take the following simple fact. Leonid Ilich's first proposal consisted of the fact that the Soviet Union was ready to reduce unilaterally--and during the next 12 months it will reduce unilaterally--the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. We shall withdraw from there--from GDR territory--20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks, as well as a certain quantity--a corresponding quantity of other equipment. This step which has been proposed, and which we shall now implement, is the continuation of a whole series of initiatives by the Soviet Union aimed at the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe.

At the Vienna talks, we proposed to start by freezing the level which now exists. The Western powers did not respond. Now they complain that someone is raising something. But who stopped them from freezing this level when they themselves said it was approximately equal? It has remained equal, so far, to this day. Second, we proposed that these levels should be reduced, and quoted specific figures and norms of reduction for all participants in the Vienna talks, and then for two only--the Soviet Union and the United States.

The West is once again avoiding having to solve this issue, alleging that certain differences exist, as they say, in the assessment of the present number of armed forces. Our representatives tell them: Very well, whatever the number now, let us bring it to a certain equal level. They do not want to. Now, in order to break the chain of nonsense which the West is piling up, the Soviet Union is taking a real and substantive step. We are withdrawing. Now we shall see how you withdraw. It must be said that in the commentaries of Western press and radio, the unilateral nature of the Soviet step, its desire to set an example, is left out as a rule. Some of them mention this, but say that this is very little. A thousand tanks is a great deal as we know from World War II. Now, in the new circumstances, with new tanks, this is a great deal. But this is not the point. We should not argue about whether this is a lot or little; this is a real step.

It is a real step and a real withdrawal of troops from the central European area. I shall take another aspect of the matter. For a number of years we have been doing everything possible not to allow the deployment in Europe, and the appearance there, of new types of weaponry. There has been much talk about this and real steps have been proposed.

[Shishlin] We must ourselves have been proposing that agreement be reached on the banning altogether of new types of weaponry.

[Zagladin] Certainly, and even a specific treaty text has been proposed, and this is by no means over. The Soviet Union is again specifically saying that we are ready to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the amount of medium-range nuclear weapons--those same ones which are referred to falsely as an object of concern. We are ready to reduce them, of course, on condition that similar weapons do not appear in Western Europe. Again, the West is faced with the need to answer and give a substantive reply to a substantive posing of the question. Further, following our line--so to speak it was the initiative of the Soviet Union to adopt measures of military trust and in Helsinki, as you know, agreement was reached on information about large-scale maneuvers, the invitation of observers, and so on--Leonid Ilich has now been proposing that a further advance be made and that the level be lowered at which it is necessary to begin to inform each other about maneuvers and to agree upon a quantitative limit to the number of troops which may take part in maneuvers at no more than 40-50,000 men. In addition he has proposed that notification be given not only about maneuvers but also about the movement of troops on a scale, say, exceeding 20,000 soldiers. Again one has a completely substantive posing of the question. The West for its part has all the time been speaking a very great deal about measures of trust. But here, when it is necessary to give an answer to a true question there is total silence, and really not even a silence. It is being said that we shall consider all of this after we have taken the decision on the deployment of our missiles. Gentlemen, this is blackmail--blackmail which has never ceased to exist with regard to the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism.

In this connection it is necessary to draw attention to the following point--namely, that the West is deliberately avoiding the question which inevitably arises with every sensible person: Whether , if they adopt this decision of theirs, the Soviet Union will as previously propose what it has proposed or whether it will have to change its position. They are not considering this question and for fully understandable reasons.

[Shishlin] If one speaks of the reaction by government circles in the West, they have been reacting constructively to a greater or lesser extent. A considerable number have been displaying restraint while some have been outrightly hostile.

[Zagladin] Here I should like to draw particular attention to the fact that a big role will be played by the final reaction of the FRG Government. A great responsibility resides with it at the present time.

[Shishlin] Yes, incidentally, this thought is to be seen in the latest speech by Brandt, the leader of the Social Democratic Party. In general he poses the question correctly. He says that German and European history over the last 100, or at least the last 50, years has abounded in missed opportunities. The reaction of certain people to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin gives rise to fears that once again the opportunity will not be used for negotiations on securing peace, taking into account the reaction of the past week. That is to say, Brandt is plainly alarmed by this destructive reaction on the part of certain influential political and government circles in the West.

But, nevertheless, in speaking about the reaction of these circles we must not perhaps forget the fact that there is still another huge form of reaction to the Soviet initiative--namely, the energetic support for the Soviet initiative by fraternal socialist countries. They have been resolutely advocating the implementation of this initiative and that the opportunities created by this initiative be used. At the same time it is noticeable in Europe that, particularly within the communist movement and among the democratic public, there is clearly growing sympathy in favor of precisely the Soviet proposals, the Soviet approach and the Soviet position. At the present time, of course, the political life in the capitalist states is such that the voice of the communist parties, the voice of democratic movements and the voice in general of the political public is fairly weighty. Thus it is not a case here of simple arithmetic but of algebra, and the interactions between all these quantities are very complex and the correlations are very complex. I rather think that probably at the present time perhaps it is only possible to state a few very important and significant truths, without predetermining the final outcome of the complex and sharp struggle which has indisputably arisen over the Soviet initiative.

[Zagladin] I agree, Nikolay Vladimirovich. It is indeed so because we cannot at the moment predict specifically even the fate of the SALT II debate, although I should like to hope that everything will end well. At the same time you are right in saying that there are certain truths which may already at the present time be stated, and it seems to me that they are of such a fundamental nature that they cannot but exert an effect, in the final analysis, also on the decisions which will be adopted by the West. But here at once I should like to ask myself what I mean by the West.

The peoples of the West are not faced by any complex question. We have just been speaking about the reaction of the democratic public--the communists, social democrats and so on. For them there is precisely one decision which they defend and for which they are striving--namely, the decision to lower the level of military confrontation and to halt the arms race. Therefore, from this viewpoint, support for our proposals will obviously be insured in the future too. A complex situation now faces those forces in the West who would like to achieve an alteration in the balance of forces in their favor, who would like, in a word, to disrupt the present parity and who would like, to a greater or lesser extent, to return to the cold war. For these forces the situation is indeed extremely complex. All of them are indeed maneuvering as has already been stated. Well, now, several years ago--to be precise, at the end of the 1960's--they were also faced with such a question and the most realistically-minded forces in the West at that time found the strength in themselves to adopt a realistic decision. Let us count on realism on this occasion.

As for us--the Soviet Union and its allies--irrespective of how events will develop we can clearly see the following points. First, it has been proven once again that the initiative for posing and solving issues, which are key ones and of great importance, belongs to us. Second, the proposals of the Soviet Union testify once again that if there is a force sincerely striving for peace it is socialism. All this is unalterable. This is our gain and the gain of socialism. This is the factor which is indeed long-term and which we are confident will, in the final analysis, indeed determine the solution of all issues.

[Shishlin] That really is our preparation for the 1980's. Now we need to take our leave of the listeners. All the best, comrades.

[Zagladin] Thank you, comrades, for your attention.

SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON SALT II, III

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, October 19, TASS--To achieve a speediest and resolute change in the talks on restraining the arms race and a transition to concrete steps to eliminate means of destruction are the major tasks of our times. An overwhelming majority of the participants in the discussion at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adhere to this opinion. The committee is discussing general problems of disarmament.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said the Soviet Union is full of determination to consistently lead matters together with other countries towards stopping the arms race and reducing armaments right up to general and complete disarmament.

Having highly appraised the SALT II treaty, Troyanovskiy stated that the Soviet Union is prepared to start talks on SALT III immediately after SALT II comes into force. Within the framework of the talks, he said, we are prepared to discuss possibilities for limiting not only intercontinental but other types of armaments as well.

SPEAKERS AT UNCTAD DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT REPORTED

LD192058 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva, October 19, TASS--The 19th Session of the U.N. Council on Trade and Development discussed the trade and economic aspects of disarmament.

A number of delegates stressed in their statements that the arms race, while consuming enormous financial, material and intellectual resources, is a heavy burden to the peoples of many countries, including developing ones. The growing military spending has an adverse effect on the social and economic development of all countries and holds back the implementation of their economic and social programmes.

The arms race, V.L. Borisov, delegate of the USSR, said at a plenary meeting of the session, is incompatible with the process of restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equal basis. It has a negative effect on the development of mutually beneficial and effective international economic relations and scientific and technical exchanges between countries and adversely affects the development of international trade.

Many delegates stressed that the UNCTAD should give unflagging attention to the trade and economic aspects of disarmament and facilitate the implementation of U.N. decisions aimed at restraining the arms race.

UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROGRAM NOTED

LD192254 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Paris, October 19, TASS--The 108th Session of the UNESCO Executive Council held here since September 19, has ended here.

Its participants discussed the draft programme and budget estimates of that international organisation for 1981-1983. The members of the Executive Council, who took the floor at the session, noted with satisfaction UNESCO's enhanced role in solution of important and pressing problems of the present that can be resolved only through joint efforts of all states and peoples. Determining in this connection the main direction of the programme of UNESCO's activities, representatives of socialist and a whole number of developing countries stressed the importance of broader measures aimed at establishing a new international economic order, eliminating backwardness in development, bringing about universal and complete disarmament, eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, any forms of domination over other peoples, and putting into life the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

UNESCO's programme of activities in education, science and culture, it is stressed in documents of the session, is aimed at strengthening peace, international mutual understanding, cooperation, detente, promoting disarmament, social progress, ensuring human rights, supporting African national liberation movements and the Arab people of Palestine. In the course of the session the UNESCO Executive Council resolutley denounced Israel's policy on the occupied Arab lands. In the adopted resolution it is stressed that the Israeli authorities violate the relevant UNESCO decisions, are trying to deprive the Palestinians of the cultural legacy and bar them from getting education.

The UNESCO member-countries stressed the need of unswerving implementation of the resolution, which was adopted, "equality and mutually-beneficial cultural and scientific cooperation--an important factor of strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples," as the guiding principle of the UNESCO programme.

SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS REPRESSIONS IN GUATEMALA

LD212024 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Havana, October 21, TASS--The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America (OSPAAAL) came out in support of the just struggle of the patriots of Guatemala for freedom and democracy.

The statement issued here by the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat says that reactionary dictatorial regimes which doomed the people to rightlessness, hunger and poverty have been ruling in that Central American country for a quarter of a century already. The average wage of agricultural workers for a day of intense labour on the fields of landlords is approximately 80 U.S. cents. Seventy five per cent of children under five suffer from chronic under-nourishment. Many Guatemalans are practically deprived of possibility to use medical aid. There is only one physician per 25,000 people.

At the same time, the statement points out, foreign monopolies, mainly U.S. ones, which exercise their sway in Guatemala pump huge profits out of the country. By ruthlessly exploiting the working people and embezzling national wealth, they annually rake fabulous profits.

Any actions of popular masses that demand an end to the dominance of foreign monopolies, an improvement of living and working conditions are cruelly suppressed, the statement stresses. Killings, disappearance of the leaders of political and public organizations and representatives of progressive intelligentsia without a trace are a usual thing in Guatemala. Over the past twenty five years more than 70,000 patriots have fallen victim to the policy of genocide practised by the criminal regimes.

The terror and repressions, however, the statement points out, cannot impede the Guatemalan people's mounting struggle in defence of their rights, against the dominance of U.S. monopolies and the reactionary military that are in power.

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN REFUGEES OPENS IN CARACAS

LD211945 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, October 21, TASS--An international conference of solidarity with Latin American refugees opened here today. It is being attended by representatives of the democratic public of many countries of the continent as well as a number of European states. There are prominent public and political figures among the participants in the forum.

On the agenda are items connected with the struggle of the progressive forces of Latin America and the whole world against the crimes committed by reactionary dictatorship which rule in a number of states of the region, for restoration of the trampled human rights and democracy, in support of Latin American patriots who have to live in emigration.

Meetings of the conference are to be held in the city of Merida, and its closing ceremony is to take place in Caracas on October 27. A festival of documentary films exposing the crimes of anti-popular regimes is to be held within the framework of the conference.

SEMINAR OPENS ON RADIOACTIVITY, ENVIRONMENT

LD181950 Moscow TASS in Engli 1915 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18 TASS--Reports were delivered today at an international seminar "Disarmament and Environment" on the subjects "Course for Disarmament and Environmental Protection", "Nuclear Armament, Nuclear Energetics and the Environment."

The participants in the seminar representing 23 states and several international organizations spoke on the pollution of the environment and upsetting of ecological balance because of a growth of nuclear weapons stocks.

Secretary of the international student union Lajos Demcsak said that many kinds of human activity result in environmental pollution, but the most dangerous one are nuclear weapons tests. At present, the whole territory of the Northern Hemisphere is polluted with radioactive isotopes.

It was pointed out at the seminar that some countries, which refused to accede to the Moscow treaty of 1963 banning nuclear weapons tests continue conducting explosions of nuclear devices.

Professor Peter Bower of the United States representing his country's peace council said among other things that many areas of the United States and Japan periodically suffer from pollution with radio-active wastes after trial blasts of Chinese nuclear devices.

It was stressed at the seminar that the preservation of the environment is inseparably linked with the struggle for disarmament, against the nuclear weapons race.

CUBAN TROOPS CLAMOR STEMMED FROM STEREOTYPED VIEW OF USSR

LD220945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Ideological Concoction of the Opponents of Detente"]

[Text] New York--The problem created in the United States over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba ultimately proved to be totally false. This has now been admitted widely enough in the United States. At any event the influential newspapers are writing this, and politicians have been obliged to agree.

Does this mean that the broad propaganda campaign mounted by the U.S. press to discredit the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba was a misunderstanding unworthy of attention? Can it be considered that the slander and misinformation have passed without trace? Finally, why did the propaganda ballyhoo, during which Washington made meaningful statements and made demands on other states, become possible?

In the United States the efforts of rightwing circles have created a propaganda cliche, a stereotype in depiction of the Soviet Union and its domestic and foreign policy. The Soviet Union is invariably spoken of as an aggressive state laying claim to world dominance and threatening the very existence of the Western world, including the United States.

This stereotype is introduced by every possible means into the the Americans' consciousness and serves as a weapon in the psychological warfare which the United States has been waging for six decades now against the Soviet Union. But does this cliche not influence the way of thinking of U.S. statesmen and politicians and does this sterotype or cliche not affect their actions? After all, you may come to believe what you yourself assert repeatedly. And another thing. By making frequent use of this sterotype it is possible to fail to consider the consequences.

The misinformation campaign began with a report that "Soviet troops had been discovered" on Cuba. This "news" was immediately given currency. It was immediately put into political circulation. There was not even an attempt to check the report or consult with the sides involved. As though on instructions from a conductor's baton, a stream of statements, television and newspaper interviews and editorial commentaries gushed forth. The impression was that politicians and journalists were seeking to outdo each other in "resolute" statements and displays of "firmness."

A curious detail. At the very start of all this ballyhoo it now emerges, serious doubts were expressed by a considerable section of U.S. intelligence circles as to the actual existence of the problem. It was said that the Soviet military personnel had been in Cuba for many years, that they had no heavy weapons, that nothing had changed in their status. True, another section of these circles provided the administration, senators, newspapers and television with information which at best could be interpreted ambiguously.

The general situation in the United States also promoted the fabrication's dissemination. "One of the reasons for the outbreak of panic (surrounding the Soviet military personnel in Cuba--V.S.) consists in the near-hysterical climate created by rightwing circles in inciting and aiding the mass news media regarding the Soviet Union's military potential and international policy," former State Department official Leslie Gels writes.

Under these circumstances it was simply risky to voice other views. It is no secret that the U.S. rightwing circles are now conducting an extensive campaign against the reelection of a number of senators who, in their opinion, are "not tough enough" with regard to the Soviet Union and are little concerned for U.S. military might. It is understandable that some senators and congressmen preferred to keep quiet while their colleagues displayed heightened activity motivated by anti-Sovietism. Some legislators who are usually moderate in their views and statements succumbed to pressure this time.

Their opinions, like the media's own fabrications, were vigorously disseminated by the press, television and radio. The mass news media's coverage of the situation created by the military personnel's presence in Cuba "is a classic example of how the symbiosis between politicians and journalists in Washington operates," A. Sullivan, an employee of an international news agency accredited to the White House wrote recently. "These relations are advantageous to both sides but they harm a sensible policy of informing the public."

This "symbiosis" helps politicians and the mass news media to manipulate public opinion and the Americans' consciousness. Reporting daily on the "crisis," the U.S. press, television and radio had absolutely no reliable facts and, indeed, did not seek to obtain them.

It is now admitted that none of the leading U.S. journalists who covered the "Cuban problem" in newspapers and on television asked the aggressively inclined senators or themselves the questions which inevitably arose under such circumstances. They did not ask why the United States should show anxiety in connection with the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. Did this involve a threat that U.S. territory would be invaded or that the strategic balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States would be altered? A stereotype, a conventional mode of thought, was in operation.

Nor were questions asked on a different, no less important topic: Why, for instance, did the report on "Soviet troops" appear at just the time that the sixth conference of nonalined state and government heads, which showed that Cuba enjoys great support in the nonalined movement, was taking place in Havana? It is well known that the United States made considerable efforts to use various means and levers to wreck this conference and influence the course of its work. Perhaps the fabrication was initially aimed at the delegates of the nonalined countries and only later acquired its own motive force.

At the same time it became obvious that as a result of the hearings on the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee there had been an increase in the number of supporters of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. An increasingly large number of senators were becoming convinced that the treaty accords with U.S. interests and strengthens the country's national security. Thwarting the treaty's ratification--that is the goal which the organizers of the campaign of misinformation and slander were pursuing.

This propaganda campaign could not fail to make a mark on the broad public's awareness. Public opinion polls show that a certain proportion of television viewers and newspaper readers accept as true almost unreservedly, without argument, what they see on the screen or read. The political views of many Americans are formed under the influence of the mass news media. After the soap bubble of the sensation had burst, only a few newspapers reluctantly admitted, sotto voce, that "there had been no problem."

Great pressure was brought to bear at that time on the U.S. administration. There were demands that it take "resolute steps" against the Soviet Union and Cuba, increase the program to build up armaments, and increase the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world. One legislator called for the initiation of a sea blockade against Cuba. The administration also contributed its share to creating the atmosphere of nervousness surrounding the nonexistent problem. The Pentagon stepped up its "presence" in the Caribbean basin and ostentatious military maneuvers are being conducted--which cannot fail to complicate the atmosphere in this region.

Some politicians are now seeking to relieve themselves of the responsibility for creating the dramatic situation and shift it onto the mass news media. In turn journalists are writing of the culpability of politicians and the administration. But the former and the latter are continuing to use the propagandist stereotype as though nothing important had happened. The manipulation of the Americans' consciousness is continuing.

ZORIN NOTES U.S. LOSS OF PRESTIGE OVER CUBA INCIDENT

LD210549 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We now present "Moscow Viewpoint," a weekend talk contributed by the political observer of Soviet television and radio, Valentin Zorin. This is what he writes:

When I met and talked with Americans during my trips to the United States I noticed that they are often sincerely convinced they have full and objective information about events in the world. But to speak frankly, judgment and concept of many Americans that are shaped from what they are often told to believe by the media are too often remote from the way things really are, the way a crooked mirror gives a wrong image. And yet most Americans, or at least many of them, believe naively things are the way they are told they are. I will try to back up my point that may seem too abstract to some of you with a few examples.

I am certain listeners are familiar with the reports about the dispatch of American reconnaissance planes into Cuba's airspace and about the landing of American troops on the American Guantanamo Base located on Cuban territory. These reports appeared in the American press and were telecast. I have the impression that many Americans have received the reports as something quite commonplace. In this particular case I'm not dealing with how many Americans found these measures called for and how many of them felt differently. I only want to make the point that, regardless of the various opinions, judging from reports in the American press, the American public saw nothing out-of-the-way in Washington's actions in this case. That is exactly a case when a distorted reflection is taken as something quite real. I'll leave aside the issue whether the United States had any reason to fear for its national security over the stay on Cuba of 2 or 3 thousand Soviet Army personnel, who as President Carter acknowledged on television have no means to attack American territory. Quite a lot has been said on the subject lately and I have already dealt with the issue on my previous talks in the "Moscow Viewpoint" series. I invite listeners to try and look at the whole thing from a different angle.

Let's imagine that some American neighbor, say Cuba, Mexico or Canada, dispatches reconnaissance planes into American airspace following a noisy campaign in the press or by some politicians, and will justify such a dispatch the way Washington does by referring to the interests of protecting national security. Think what you'd feel on learning that someone dared to invade American airspace without permission of American authorities. Try to picture yourself what the official Washington reaction would be and what a hullabaloo will ensue in the media.

I think one doesn't have to possess too great a fantasy to draw a picture of what would happen in your country if the United States faced the hypothetical situation I mentioned.

But that gives reason for asking a legitimate question. Why can the United States afford to act against other countries the way it would never permit other countries to act against it? Is it because in this particular case the two countries involved are the mighty United States of America and the small Cuba? But since when does brute force serve as a yardstick of justice and legality? Can Americans believe they have the justice and right on their side only because by making an ill-use of their strength with impunity they are doing what they believe others cannot dare do against them?

From the angle of international law, of the generally recognized standards of international life and elementary justice, both such a large country as the United States and such a small country as Cuba, which is also independent and sovereign, have absolutely equal rights to security and sovereignty. What Washington has been doing against Cuba in the past few days is a flagrant display of national high-handedness, arrogance and flouting of international legal standards, an attempt to make an ill use of the right of the strong.

But to speak frankly there's something even more amazing and pitiful. After all, in the past few years we have witnessed on numerous occasions similar actions by Washington which as a rule were covered up with talk about insuring national security. One case was the day when the Senate voted for the infamous Tonkin Resolution, used as a pretext to start a dirty war in Vietnam. Another case was when President Johnson ordered United States Marines to land in the Dominican Republic, also for the sake of insuring America's security. This is also happening now when Washington orders violations of the borders of a sovereign state and an invasion of its air space--and not even secretly, but openly and cynically, boasting about it to the whole world.

Everything seems to indicate that many Americans view Washington's decision as a matter of course that does not produce any doubts. This is really a distorted reflection. This is what happens when a systematic, ill-intentioned brainwashing of millions of people, not of a few individuals, takes place, when the millions are told to regard as normal what from the point of view of the entire civilised world, of all decent people regardless of party affiliation, looks like an act of outright international piracy.

One can easily come across talk in the American press that the United States has gained by showing muscle in the Caribbean, by landing Marines on the Guantanamo Base in Cuban territory and by dispatching spy planes over Cuba. But the American media refuses to say that the United States has lost as a result of these actions, which were apparently dictated not by reason but by insensible political emotions. That's a pity. Open flouting of standards of international morals and legality that the United States has again resorted to causes damage to the country's worldwide prestige and without doubt will have long-term consequences.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION SILENT ABOUT TAIWAN TREATY ISSUE

LD191545 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Members of the U.S. Administration keep silent about the decision of the Federal District judge that President J. Carter has violated the Constitution by unilaterally denouncing, without the Congress's consent, the mutual defence treaty between the USA and Taiwan.

President Carter announced the denunication of the treaty in his speech of December 15 when he declared about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and the PRC. The treaty, which was concluded in 1954 for a 25-year term, was to expire on January 1, 1980.

But a group of congressmen with Senator B. Goldwater at the head filed a suit, arguing that J. Carter had no right to terminate the treaty without the Senate's agreement. For his part, the district judge stresses in his decision that the treaty with Taiwan cannot be terminated without the agreement of two-thirds of the Senate or of simple majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

The White House, and a State Department spokesman so far refuse to comment on the court's decision, saying that the case is now in the hands of the judicial authorities..

At present the Department of Justice is going to lodge an appeal against this court decision.

A spokesman of the PRC Embassy in Washington has published a statement saying that this is a serious problem and that the PRC thinks that the Government of the USA will take the necessary steps.

HAIG, KISSINGER, FORD HANKERING FOR 'LIMELIGHT'

LD191223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Drobkov satirical dispatch: "Pensioners' Syndrome"]

[Text] Athens, October--It is possible that medical science is on the verge of a new discovery. Passions surrounding "Legionnaires' disease" which was discovered in the United States and which affects veterans of the American Legion in a mysterious way, had not had time to abate before outbreaks of a new disease--again among Americans--were noted. The main symptoms, if we are to believe the papers, are loss of peace of mind, fits of panicky fear, and an irrepressible craving to make public statements.

The microbe which provokes the sickness has not as yet been discovered. However it has been noticed that it multiplies very rapidly in the organisms of political and military figures, who find themselves temporarily out of the action. Most commonly of all it overpowers retired generals and politicians forced to take a back seat. Whether the enforced inactivity weakens their organism, or some other causes are at work, once the microbe has struck one or other of the pensioners it propagates with frightening vigor. This is why the strange sickness is conventionally called "Pensioners' Syndrome" or "PS" for short.

During the last few weeks a dozen or so cases of "PS" sickness have been recorded. Among the afflicted are--a former supreme commander, a former secretary of state, and a former president.

In the case of Gen Alexander Haig, ex-supreme commander and until recently leader of NATO's Allied Forces in Western Europe, the disease is taking a serious form. He is very much afraid that America is losing its leading position in world affairs, that NATO is disintegrating because of stinginess and criminal neglect on the part of the West Europeans, and that Soviet tanks may appear overnight on Brooklyn Bridge.

The general is seriously afraid that the U.S. Congress will approve the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, and that America will have to limit the nuclear strategic arms race. The ex-supreme commander is making speeches, giving interviews and publishing statements appealing to people to avert all these horrors.

Henry Kissinger is also appearing almost continuously on the platforms of various symposiums, congresses, Senate committees and so forth. The ex-secretary of state is not only himself frightened of the consequences of the SALT II treaty ratification, but is also trying to frighten others. Not long ago, for example, he told West Europeans, that at the ciritical moment the U.S. may not necessarily open their "nuclear umbrella" over them. And therefore it is necessary to speedup the program for the deployment, on the continent, of American Pershing II missiles with nuclear warheads.

As for the ex-president, Gerald Ford in his turn has declared in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine that SALT II presents a "clear and imminent danger for America. He thinks that U.S. military spending should be increased by a greater sum than the U.S. administration is proposing. Ford also does not want to keep his fears to himself. According to NEWSWEEK over the next 2 months he has 40 appearances and meetings planned. So we can expect new revelations.

Investigating the causes of the spread of "PS," specialists have detected a curious pattern. Those figures who, elbowing aside rivals, are straining to emerge from the shadows into the limelight of American politics, are particularly susceptible to attacks of "Pensioners' Syndrome."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS U.S. AMBASSADOR TOON'S DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

LD191357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, left Moscow on 16 October.

TASS NOTES CARTER PLAN TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD220602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 October--The United State's military spending is to continue to increase, declared the country's President, J. Carter, in an interview to American regional newspaper editors.

In the last fiscal year, he stated, the United State's military spending increased by 3 percent--and that does not take account of inflation. The Pentagon's budget will also increase by the same amount in the new financial year, which began on 1 October, indicated Carter.

As is generally known, the White House has requested an all-time record amount of military spending for this year--over $141 billion.

On the subject of the acute problems which face the United States, J. Carter admitted that to overcome the economic difficulties will require further "sacrifices and inconvenience" for millions of ordinary Americans.

PLENARY MEETING AT PRC-SRV TALKS IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD191922 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, October 19, TASS--A new plenary meeting was held here today in the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks. Dinh Nho Liem, the leader of the Vietnamese government delegation, deputy foreign minister of the SRV, said in his statement that the talks which have been going on for six months now, have produced no results through the fault of the Chinese side which refuses to discuss questions of bilateral relations which brook no delay. What is more, he said, the Chinese authorities are busy with intensive war preparations on the frontier with Vietnam, preparing a new aggression. As a result of such actions, tension on the frontier mounts and there is a growing threat to the security of the SRV, peace and stability throughout Southeast Asia.

Dinh Nho Liem condemned the anti-Vietnamese slander campaign, launched by China, and qualified it as an attempt to mislead world public opinion and to justify Beijing's plans for unleashing an aggression against the SRV.

The leader of the Vietnamese delegation reaffirmed the readiness of his government to solve problems of relations with China by peaceful means.

The statement made by the leader of the Chinese delegation showed that China's position remains unchanged. Instead of discussing bilateral problems Beijing intends as before to include in the agenda "the question of Kampuchea" which has no relation to the talks and is trying to put pressure on Vietnam and to make it abandon its independent foreign policy.

COMMENTARY ON BEIJING TRIALS OF DISSIDENTS

OW191449 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 OW

[Belov commentary]

[Text] The XINHUA news agency reports that 29-year-old Wei Jingsheng was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing and that the trial of Fu Yuehua would soon take place. Wei Jingsheng was charged with supplying a foreigner with Chinese military intelligence and carrying out counter-revolutionary agitation. Fu Yuehua was charged with organizing mass demonstrations in Beijing.

Commenting on this, station observer Belov notes: Many facts indicate that a new period of ruthless suppression has already begun in China. The trick of the so-called Democracy Wall proposed and played by Deng Xiaoping since last autumn has now revealed its true nature.

At that time the Chinese authorities attempted to tell the people and foreigners in China that no one is prohibited from having his own opinions in China or even from expressing his opinions to others on big-character posters. However, Beijing leaders took off their mask once they found out who were the activists in the movement to win rights for the Chinese working people, and they took actions of suppression.

Wei Jingsheng was among the first group of many people who were arrested at that time. He actively criticized the order established in China during the Great Cultural Revolution of Mao Zedong. He repeatedly supplied intelligence to foreigners concerning the progress of the aggressive war against Vietnam as well as the number of casualties suffered by China. The foreigners were strangers to him. This naturally was not his offence. Where could an ordinary young worker obtain such intelligence?

The offense committed by this young worker was that he was not afraid to speak out on what he really had in mind about the democratic rights of people, as many other people are doing today.

Fu Yuenhua was slandered by the Chinese authorities for organizing mass demonstrations in Beijing. As everyone knows, such demonstrations are frequently seen in the life of the Chinese capital today. Petitioners come to Beijing from various places across the country to express their dissatisfaction about their straitened lives, and persecutions by the authorities. For example, foreign news agencies reported from Beijing on 12 October that jobless people staged another demonstration, demanding that a certain leader at the top level should receive them. However, they failed to accomplish their demand. Moreover, during the demonstration that lasted for several hours, there was a clash between demonstrators and policemen, and several people were arrested. At that time, Fu Yuehua had been taken into custody for a long time. News from China indicates that the Beijing leadership had launched an all-out attack against the masses. [words indistinct]

In an attempt to appease the masses, the Beijing leadership promised to deal with the issue of democracy and guaranteed the minimum rights and freedom. Despite their promise and guarantee, the Beijing leadership has now changed its attitude and launched an attack against these rights of the masses. What else can be expected from the successors to the brutal regime of Mao Zedong?

Postponement of Trial

OW192101 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW

[Text] A Beijing court has postponed the trial of Fu Yuehua, an activist in the democratic movement, because some supplementary investigation has to be conducted. Fu Yuehua was arrested in early 1979. She organized peasants for a demonstration and protests in the capital, and was charged with slander and disturbing public order.

According to observers, the recent trial of Wei Jingsheng, a fighter demanding democratic rights for the Chinese people, has caused general dissatisfaction among the people. The Beijing leadership now realizes that the trial has caused not only dissatisfaction at home but also opposition abroad. This is one of the reasons why the trial of Fu Yuehua had to be postponed.

The foreign press points out that the trial of Wei Jingsheng has aroused the strong protest of world public opinion and this has caused serious problems for Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's current visit to West Europe.

COMMENTARY ON PRC ATTEMPTS 'TO SUBVERT' LATIN AMERICAN GROUPS

LD200150 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the commentary that follows, our observer Mikhail Artyushenkov examines the policy of Beijing in Latin America.

Spanish news agency reports from Managua say the Popular Action Movement political group has exposed some Chinese schemes in Nicaragua. The statement says the Chinese have been trying to establish control over this organization in order to neutralize its struggle against imperialism and obstruct the national liberation movement. The statement said the Chinese leaders have been trying to make the group back its (?senseless) policies, which are designed to distract the people from the revolutionary struggle.

The Popular Action Movement in Nicaragua is not the only organization in Latin America which the Chinese leaders have been trying to subvert. From the late fifties the Chinese leaders have been trying to force Maoist concepts on the communist, workers' and national liberation movements and tried to set up all sorts of splinter groups. As a result of these efforts, pro-Maoist groups have been formed in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and other countries of the continent. They became the centers of splinter activities in the national liberation movement on the continent.

For many years now Beijing has been conducting subversion against socialist Cuba. This includes a rampant hostile propaganda campaign designed to undermine the international prestige of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere. These propaganda attacks became especially bitter before and during the nonalined summit in Havana. In recent years Beijing has been going out of its way in order to secure a foothold in the Latin American countries. In doing so, the Maoists place the main stake on the unpopular dictatorial regimes.

PLANNED PRICE HIKES IN PRC REPORTED

LD181358 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 18, TASS--As it became known from official sources, retail prices of a number of farm products are to be raised in China from November 1. Prices of meat, poultry, fish, milk, eggs, and vegetables will go up by 20-30 per cent. This is the biggest price rise of food products for population in recent years.

At the same time prices of other farm products as well as of manufactures are expected to rise considerably.

REPORTS ON SECRETARY BROWN'S VISIT TO ROK, JAPAN

ROK Talks

LD191620 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 18, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, the talks being held there between U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown and his South Korean partners centre on questions pertaining to a further build-up of the Seoul regime's military might and increasing U.S.-South Korean military cooperation. The United States, have, in particular, given consent for the joint production since 1982 of F-5E fighter planes in South Korea's military works. At the same time, the USA intends to reinforce its Air Force units deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula with a squadron of 24 A-10A attack planes. The talks also covered the transfer by the United States of U.S. military technology to its satellite for modernising South Korea's war industry. The American side also promised to lift all restrictions to arms supplies to the Seoul regime.

Washington spares no funds on building up the military potential of its puppet, to which it assigns a significant role in ensuring imperialism's strategic interests in the Far East and in the Pacific. The U.S. Congress approved the other day the granting of 342 million dollars in military aid to the dictatorial regime. At the same time, the USA encourages in every way the growth of military spending in South Korea itself, making at present more than a third of the state budget and nearly six per cent of the gross national product. Next year, the Seoul regime is planning to increase military appropriations by another 37 per cent. Now the South Korean working people will have to pay for Washington's and Seoul's militaristic ambitions.

Arrival in Tokyo

LD191850 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown arrived for a two-day visit here today. He is to meet Prime Minister M. Ohira, Foreign Minister S. Sonoda and Chief of the National Defence Agency G. Yamashita. The sides are to discuss questions pertaining to a broadening of military ties between the two countries, and knocking together a tripartite Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist alliance, a further build-up of the might of the Japanese army.

As the local press reports, an important place in the talks will be devoted to questions of strategic action by the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Japanese archipelago. The Japanese National Defence Agency shows much interest in the Pentagons "quick reaction" strategy, which is known to envisage a lifting of U.S. troops to different parts of the world for discharging police functions.

H. Brown will inspect units of the Japanese armed forces stationed in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. It is not by chance that the island has been included in the itinerary of the U.S. defence secretary. The plans of inspection by the head of the U.S. military department of Japanese troops stationed in close proximity to the borders of the USSR are closely connected with the outcry about the alleged "Soviet military menace" continuing in Japan.

Touching upon H. Brown's visit to Japan, the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA stresses that the aim of the visit is to knock together a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance and enhance Japan's military role in the system of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty.

Increased Military Expenditure Demanded

LD202354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0812 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 20 October, TASS--Harold Brown, the U.S. defence secretary, has demanded that Japan further increase its military expenditure and its contribution to the realization of the goals of American strategy in Asia and the Far East.

At a meeting here between H. Brown and Ganri Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, the head of the Pentagon again repeated his fantasies about a growing "Soviet military threat", and the construction by the Soviet Union of military bases in the Soviet south Kurile Islands. The leader of the American war department demanded that the Japanese side strengthen Japanese-American military cooperation and increase its military expenditure.

The visit to Tokyo, following the visit to Seoul, by the American defence secretary is being linked here with Washington's urgent efforts to hammer together a new military alliance in the Far East with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Soviet Criticism of Tokyo Remarks

OW220527 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov on U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to Japan]

[Text] Secretary Brown has made bold remarks in Tokyo about a further buildup of Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. He has also expressed his dissatisfaction over Japan's military budget. Director General of the Defense Agency Yamashita deplorably explained the difficult financial situation of his nation; however, he promised Secretary Brown to make efforts to arm the SDF with new equipment.

The two ministers made their remarks as though they do not realize the fact that Japan has a constitution that prohibits it from having military forces or waging a war. Defense Secretary Brown's action in Japan was part of the continuing U.S. maneuvers to worsen relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Washington first started those maneuvers by informing the Japanese Government of military construction on Shikotan Island. After triggering its customary anti-Soviet campaign in Japan, Washington is now striving not to let the campaign diminish.

Giving an extremely gaudy touch to his explanations about the "Soviet threat," Secretary Brown told the people he met with in Japan that the "threat of the Soviet Union" has now become quite extensive.

Supporting the theme brought up by Secretary Brown at their meeting, the opposite side of the meeting expressed the view that Japan will keep the closest watch on Soviet actions. This view was expressed despite the fact that Japan has just received a clear-cut Soviet Government explanation that any Soviet action on its territoty is a matter that concerns its own sovereignty.

The Japanese people have begun to think about who has been contriving dire plots and for what reason. It seems that this is why Secretary Brown began trying to scare the Japanese people by playing up the theme of the Soviet threat.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN 17 October carries a contribution by a reader, Masayoshi Fumoto. In the contribution, he writes: In the past militarist Japan upheld anticommunism as its national policy and propagandized about the threat of the Soviet Union to find an excuse for its military armament. This foolishness should not be repeated.

His view is quite to the point. This MAINICHI SHIMBUN reader also expresses a quite reasonable opinion about the act of the Soviet Union on its own territory. He says: There is some truth in the view that the late Soviet military buildup in the southern Kuriles is a response to the provocations by the U.S. Pacific fleet and the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. security system.

In Tokyo Secretary Brown made very detailed remarks on the so-called swing strategy, clearly foreshadowing future U.S. efforts to drag Japan into the global imperialist system. The significance of the "swing strategy" lies in insuring the movement of U.S. troops from Japan and other Asian areas to Europe and various zones of the world in case of emergency.

It is easy to imagine what effects the U.S. "swing strategy" in the Middle East will have on Japan. Could Arab oil-producing countries ever remain indifferent to Japan's participation in a plan to hurl emergency expeditionary forces into the Middle East from Okinawa, where a small amount of troops has already been stationed for this purpose?

Defense Secretary Brown visited Seoul and then Tokyo after leaving Washington. Earlier, Director General of the Defense Agency Yamashita also linked those three cities in his visit, although he followed the opposite course. Their respective visits not only linked the same cities but also were made for the purpose of discussing the same subjects.

Therefore, it is clear that both the Japanese and U.S. military authorities intend to form a virtual--if not formal--alliance of aggression through the complete support of the Seoul government. Would it be really in the interest of Japan to join in this alliance?

U.S. TURNS 'BLIND EYE' TO RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN ROK

LD200254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talks have been held in Seoul between a U.S. military delegation headed by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown and representatives of the South Korean puppet regime. At the talks Washington has promised to strengthen the might of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Korean Peninsula and help with the modernization of the army of its satellite. The Washington POST reports that Brown has assured the dictator Pak Chong-hui that if the need arose the United States would quickly come to the assistance of South Korea, where a U.S. infantry division, Air Force subunits and combat support units numbering in all about 40,000 officers and men are presently stationed.

The information about the visit to South Korea by the chief of the Pentagon has come at the same time as reports about nonstop popular demonstrations against the Pak Chong-hui regime. A real uprising by the workers and students, which paralyzed life in Pusan, the country's second largest town, was brutally suppressed by police and troops. Sixty were killed or wounded and 300 demonstrators were arrested. This is the result of the introduction of martial law in the town. Protesting against the wave of repressions, all deputies of the opposition parties in the South Korea National Assembly have handed in their resignations.

For over 30 years now the antipeople Seoul clique has been ruling the country to suit American and national monopolies and relying on doing so on its military and police machine.

Over 2,000 political prisoners are languishing in the torture chambers of the South Korean secret police. However, Washington prefers to turn a blind eye to the glaring infringements of basic human rights in South Korea. After all it is a question of support for an important strategic U.S. ally, which plays the role of an advanced post of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in the Far East and Pacific Ocean area.

ANTIWAR ACTION DAY IN JAPAN SPARKS TREATY ANNULMENT DEMANDS

LD211215 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

The traditional Anti-war Action Day is held today in Japan.

This year the Japanese champions advanced as their main slogans the demands to end the policy of military preparations conducted by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, to annul the Japanese-American "security treaty", to put an end to the United States' military presence in the territory of Japan, to stem the wave of anti-Soviet propaganda which is aimed at intimidating the people with the non-existent "Soviet military menace".

Japan's Defence Agency worked out another five-year plan of the build-up of the armed forces. Its implementation will be started since next year. According to preliminary estimates of generals, the implementation of this plan will cost to tax-payers over ten trillion yen.

Signing late last year "The Basic Principles of Japanese-American Cooperation in Defence", the Japanese Government assumed the pledges of participation in joint military operations with U.S. Armed Forces. It also promised to pay for the maintenance of the U.S. military bases.

The Japanese-American military talks with the participation of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Chief of Japan's Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita, the talks that just ended, show that the United States is drawing Japan ever deeper in its military-strategic plans in the Far East. The United States intends to create a tripartite anti-Soviet alliance with the participation of South Korea.

It is clear to the majority of the Japanese people how it will be affected by Japan's participation in the Pentagon's military plans. This is why about one million Japanese people go into the streets of towns and settlement these days in order to say "no" to military preparations.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD192150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received on 19 October the newly appointed Mongolian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR, Gotov. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere corresponding to the fraternal relations between the two parties and states.

SITUATION IN KABUL CALM AFTER LARGE DEMONSTRATIONS

LD202309 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday large demonstrations were held in Kabul in support of the Khalqi Revolutionary Council and the country's leader, Hafizollah Amin.

Two days ago Radio Afghanistan reported an antirevolution conspiracy. The news item said that the armed forces foiled the operation of the reactionaries and their foreign supporters in Kabul surroundings. The situation in Kabul is calm.

HAFIZOLLAH AMIN SPEAKS ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 19, TASS--Mammoth manifestations were held in the Afghan capital today. They were devoted to the first anniversary of the hoisting of the state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Workers and peasants, employees, intellectuals and pupils were in the colourful columns of the demonstrations. They carried streamers expressing support for the April revolution, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, denunciation of the designs of internal and external reaction.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin made a congratulatory address to the people in his Afghan Radio and Television speech. He emphasized that the red flag of the young democratic republic is the pride of the toiling people of the country. The new basic law of the country is now being drawn up by a special commission which includes representatives of all strata and classes of the toiling population, he said. "We take pride also in the fact that under the red banner of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the people's armed forces, workers and peasants defend their motherland and exert every effort to build a new society without exploitation of man by man."

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD211230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Another dispatch from Islamabad. A high-ranking PRC military delegation led by Zhang Caiqian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, has arrived on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. News agencies report that Zhang Caiqian is to hold talks with President Ziaul Haq and representatives of the Pakistani Defense Ministry. The Chinese delegation will visit a number of military and defense installations.

SOVIET-PAKISTANI SHIPPING AGREEMENT NOTED

LD191518 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--A further development of ties and business cooperation between the sea shipping authorities and organisations of the USSR and Pakistan is envisaged by the new intergovernmental agreement, which was signed in Moscow today by USSR minister of the Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko and Ambassador of Pakistan Sahabzada Yuqub Ali Khan.

In keeping with the agreement, the sides will contribute to predominant participation of Soviet and Pakistani ships in the carriage of cargoes, and will establish more favourable conditions for such transportation. The participation of ships of third countries is not excluded in the carriage of cargoes between the ports of Pakistan and the USSR.

Soviet and Pakistani ships will enjoy the same advantages as are granted to the national marine in the harbours of the two states.

The conclusion of the agreement is connected with the growth of economic cooperation between the two countries. The volume of bilateral sea shipping is permanently (growing?) and is now over 200,000 tons a year.

PAKISTANI POLITICIANS ARRESTED AFTER ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

LD181300 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, October 18, TASS--The Pakistani authorities have arrested many leaders and functionaries of disbanded political parties following an announcement of an indefinite postponement of parliamentary elections.

As is reported by AFP, about 50 persons have been arrested in Karachi. The leaders of the Pakistani People's Party (PPP) Nusrat and Benazir Bhutto, former General Secretary of the PPP Farooq Legari are under house arrest. Retired General Tikka Khan, one of the leaders of this party, was arrested at Islamabad Airport on arrival from Karachi. 23 persons were arrested in Hyderabad. Four of them were flogged in public for an attempt "to make speeches at educational establishments." About 40 persons were arrested in different cities and populated localities in the north-western frontier province. Among them is Asghar Khan, former leader of the disbanded Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party.

The military administrators of all military districts of Pakistan have ordered military courts and tribunals to apply martial law in full measure.

KUZNETSOV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH NEW INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD181023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Mohammad Hidayatullah in connection with his assumption of the post of vice president of the Republic of India. It expresses "confidence that the relations of traditional friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India based on the firm foundation of the 1971 treaty will continue to widen and deepen for the good of our countries' peoples and serve as an important factor for maintaining and strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Mohammad Hidayatullah's reply telegram stresses that "In the coming years the traditional relations of friendship and close mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries will continue to strengthen for the good of our two peoples and in the interests of general peace.

SRV REPORTS STEPPED-UP PRC PROVACATIONS ALONG BORDER

LD181321 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 18, TASS--As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, China, continuing to step up armed provocations against Vietnam all along the land border from Quangning to Laichau, at the same time violates Vietnam's territorial waters. Over the first two weeks of October alone, Chinese ships including warships, more than 450 times violated the borders of Vietnam's territorial waters in the area of Bathlongvy Island near Haiphong and the island of Tran, Thanh Lan, Vinh Thuc and others near the coast of Quangninh Province.

Intrusions of Chinese aircraft into the SRV's airspace do not cease either. From October 8, for example, dozens of military aircraft of China violated the SRV's air space over Bathlongvy Island, and on October 11 six groups of Chinese military aircraft again intruded into Vietnam's air space over the island. Beijing, the Vietnam News Agency emphasizes, should immediately discontinue its provocations.

Delhi, October 18 TASS--The Indian Newpaper PATRIOT writes that the frantic build-up of military might by China, in areas bordering on Vietnam gives rise to a serious concern among peace-loving peoples of the world. China's unceasing provocations against the SRV indicate that Beijing has not abandoned plans for a new aggression against Vietnam and continues laying unfounded claims to many areas belonging to the SRV, to a number of islands in the South China Sea, in particular.

PATRIOT writes that it should be noted that cases of armed provocations on the border became markedly frequent of late. Chinese soldiers, intruding into Vietnam's territory, terrorize civilian population, burn down crops, and destroy houses.

KAMPUCHEA DEMANDS THAI AUTHORITIES END BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD181015 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A spokesman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry has issued a statement demanding that the Thai authorities take steps to prevent violation of Kampuchea's land borders and territorial waters. The statement, broadcast by the Kampuchean News Agency SPK, says that in recent days Thai ships have more than once entered territorial waters off the shores of Koh Kong province, despite serious warnings by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the provincial revolutionary organs of power.

As the statement goes on to note, there is a large amount of evidence that Beijing is taking advantage of this situation to ferry aid by sea to the remnants of Pol Pot bands in that particular province. In addition, Thai border authorities have allowed Pol Pot supporters and other reactionary forces to base themselves on Thai territory, whence they give support to bandits with the aim of undermining public order, security and the cause of peaceful building in people's Kampuchea.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV

LD191109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 12 October--N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, Romania president and supreme commander in chief of the Romanian Armed Forces, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Col Gen I. Coman, Romanian minister of national defense, also participated in the meeting.

ROMANIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

LD191111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Romanian Political Workers' Visit"]

[Text] A group of Romanian political workers headed by Maj Gen Ilie Ceausescu, deputy secretary of the Romanian Army Higher Political Council, was in the Soviet Union 8 through 12 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

An exchange of experience of party political work took place at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Romanian Army political workers were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Romanian Army Higher Political Council workers visited the Leningrad Military District where they familiarized themselves with the activity of the district's political directorate and had conversations with commanders and political workers. On 12 October the Romanian political workers left for home.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KIRILENKO VISIT TO HUNGARY

Tour of Countryside

LD192142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Budapest:

Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited Rejer County and the county committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]. He acquainted himself with the achievements of the working people of this major industrial and agricultural region of the republic.

Comrade Kirilenko was given a cordial welcome in the village of Seregelyes by workers of the Creation agricultural cooperative. They told him about the affairs of the front-ranking enterprise which is steadily increasing its production. A high level of development of plant cultivation and stockraising has been attained here, and the material welfare of members of the cooperative is growing. Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko acquainted himself with the experience of the management of the socialist farming enterprise, the large-scale organization of competition among production brigades at the farm, and with the life of the rural workers.

We inspected production facilities and expressed interest in the work of communists for further increasing production. During the ensuing conversations workers and employees of the cooperative expressed warm feelings for the fraternal Soviet people who under the leadership of the CPSU have achieved great successes in the building of a communist society. They highly praised the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the personal contribution to the struggle for the cause of peace and social progress of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a loyal and trusted friend of the Hungarian people.

Comrade Kirilenko wished the communists and enterprise organizations success in providing the forthcoming 12th MSZMP Congress with new labor achievements.

Activities in Budapest

LD201820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who is in Hungary, acquainted himself with Budapest on 20 October. In the square of the Republic, Comrade Kirilenko laid a wreath at the memorial plaque honoring the memory of the communists of Budapest, who fell in the struggle for socialism. A meeting was held in the city committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. During the talks, the great significance of mutual contacts and exchanges of experience between parties and the Moscow and Budapest city committees in the solution of tasks of communist and socialist construction was stressed.

Departure from Budapest

LD211323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Budapest today for Moscow. He made a friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMR.

Arrival in Moscow

LD211915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, has returned to Moscow from Budapest. He had been in Hungary on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. Comrade Kirilenko was met at the airport by Grishin, Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; by Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and by other officials.

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD192334 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a delegation of Yugoslav parliamentariansl, led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday. The delegation comprises Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Vaska Duganova, president of the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly, and other comrades.

The delegation will stay in our country for 1 week. Today, it is in Volgograd, the Hero City. In addition to Moscow, the delegation will visit Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmen SSR, and the Siberian centers of Irkutsk and Bratsk.

SHELKOV SEES DANGERS FOR SCANDINAVIA IN EUROMISSILES PLAN

LD191333 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Vladimir Shelkov commentary]

[Text] The new Soviet peace initiative has gained a wide response in the whole world, including Scandinavia. According to this initiative the Soviet Union will unilaterally withdraw up to 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. At the same time, the Soviet Union offers to limit the number of medium-range missiles in the western part of the country if no more such weapons are deployed in Western Europe.

Now it is the West's turn, writes our observer, Vladimir Shelkov. This applies not only to those who play the first violin in NATO but also the smaller countries in the Atlantic alliance.

(?It is planned) to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe under the cover of modernization. In our view, every country must make a realistic evaluation of this measure. If new nuclear weapons appear in Europe which can be directed against targets in the Soviet Union, it is obvious that the Warsaw Pact countries will inevitably be forced to take countermeasures in order to safeguard their own security. The result will be increased military tension in Europe and the process of detente will be seriously affected.

In Denmark and Norway the deployment of nuclear weapons is not permitted in principle in peacetime. In these countries one can observe a trend to avoid the question of Euromissiles with references to the effect that this is a matter on which the countries concerned must first adopt a stance. It is very difficult to agree with this. Denmark and Norway's policy of not accepting nuclear weapons does not mean that they can stand aside if a nuclear war should break out in Europe, since they are now members of the Atlantic Alliance. During a visit to Denmark recently Herbert Scoville, former eminent CIA employee and an expert on military policy, said directly that Norway and Denmark would be among the very first targets in a nuclear war because of their strategic position; this is why NATO strategists carry out maneuvers on the territory of these countries with an assumed nuclear war as a basis. In Copenhagen, Herbert Scoville expressed his surprise over the fact that the Danish politicians, the Foreign Ministry and the public do not in general think much about the consequences of the implementation of the American plans for a modernization of nuclear armaments in Europe, but leave this question entirely to the military.

The latest Soviet peace initiatives have made many Scandinavian politicians think more closely about the American plans for a so-called modernization of nuclear armaments in Western Europe. One of the leaders of the Danish radicals, Helge Petersen, has come out with a statement calling for a campaign to persuade the Danish delegation to oppose the Pentagon's plans for new nuclear weapons in Europe at the NATO Council meeting in December. A Folketing member, Social Democrat [name indistinct]; writes in the paper INFORMATION that it is true that in principle he supports the plans for the so-called Euromissiles but that he would still call on NATO to postpone a decision on the matter for 6 months. In his view this time should be used to study the Soviet initiatives; perhaps it will be possible to achieve a compromise.

Two months now remain before the NATO meeting but even now it is clear that Western Europe is facing a decision on a question which to a high degree will decide the fate of military detente in Europe, Vladimir Shelkov writes.

IRAQI PRESIDENT, YAMANI LINK OIL WITH ARAB-ISRAELI QUESTION

LD202048 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has stated that oil will remain one of the most important political weapons in the hands of the Arabs in their just national struggle. The Iraqi president does not consider it unlikely that a new oil embargo will be imposed on those countries which support Israeli aggression.

Shaykh Yamani, the Saudi petroleum minister, has followed suit. At a press conference in Washington Shaykh Yamani stated that oil prices are completely linked with the question of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is known that Saudi Arabia is one of those which out back oil supplies in 1973 in the wake of the October Israeli-Arab war. That embargo was directed, first and foremost, against the United States, which basically protects the Israeli aggressors.

President Carter has recently claimed that the Arab oil-producing countries are using their natural resources to frighten the United States. Well, don't international law and the UN charter (?recognize) the right of sovereign states to use various means to defend their national rights and legitimate interests and to safeguard them? Naturally they recognize such rights. The UN charter and international law also consider any interference in the affairs of sovereign, independent states an aggressive act. This is what the United States, which is threatening the Arab oil-producing states with military intervention and even the occupation of their oilfields, is doing in particular.

The United States is intensifying its military activity in the Middle East and neighboring regions. It is forming a quick reaction corps and 5th fleet to defend the American imperialists' covetous oil interests. The term defense in this case means the U.S. endeavor to deprive the Arabs of the holy right of disposing of their natural wealth themselves.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUED STRIFE IN IRANIAN PROVINCES

18 Oct Developments

LD181452 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 18, TASS--Sheikh Hoseyni, the leader of the Iranian Kurds, has ordered the Kurdish insurgents to stop military actions in view of the beginning of talks with representatives of the central Iranian Government, the newspaper BAMDAD reports. The purpose of the talks is to find a political solution to the Kurdish problem. After this order the situation in Iranian Kordestan has become relatively quiet.

The situation has come back to normal in the port city of Bandar-e Anzali on the Iranian Caspial coast where 14 people were killed and 47 wounded during street battles between "the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and the local population.

The newspaper BAMDAD reports that Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered Islamic tribunals not to pass death sentences now. As is known, about 650 people have been executed in the country under sentences passed by Islamic tribunals since the beginning of the revolution in Iran in February this year.

Lull in Kurdish Areas Broken

LD191435 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 19, TASS--The relative lull, which set in the Kurdish areas of Iran after the ceasefire order by the religious Kurdish leader Sheikh Hoseyni in connection with the talks started with representatives of the central government, was broken in Sanandaj and Bukan in the latter half of the day on Thursday.

According to a PARS agency report, a mass demonstration of inhabitants of Sanandaj held in protest against executions in that city, was dispersed by "Guards of the Islamic Revolution". But some time later, columns of demonstrators again marched through the streets of Sanandaj. This time fire was opened on them. Three persons were killed and eight wounded. Bukan (Western Azerbayjan Province) was a scene of a heavy exchange of fire yesterday, the agency points out.

Iranian Interior Minister Sabbaghian said in an interview with the newspaper ETTELA'AT that it is impossible to resolve the Kurdish problem by force of arms. In his opinion, political means combined with the implementation in Kordestan of broad socio-economic development programmes are necessary.

Saboteurs operating in Iran's Khuzestan Province blew op on Thursday three branch lines of oil pipeline in Ahwaz area. According to a PARS agency report, unidentified persons also blew up the pipeline through which crude oil was pumped to Ahwaz. The explosion caused a fire.

Continued Fighting

LD201750 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 20, TASS--Fighting continues in Iranian Kordestan between the rebels and government forces. Partisans fired shells and mortars at gendarmerie posts in Do'ab, Sheihan and Nowead for six hours, the newspaper BAMDAD reports.

20 persons were killed and several dozen wounded during street fighting between pro-government Moslem detachments and Kurdish rebels in Mahabad yesterday. Mass demonstrations by the local population against actions by government detachments are taking place in the city. There were big demonstrations in Sanandaj, where stores and offices were announced closed for three days. Three persons were killed and eight wounded when demonstrators were being dispersed. Armed clashes took place in a number of towns, and telephone communication with them has been disrupted.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that State Minister D. Foruhar returned to Tehran yesterday on the completion of the second round of talks with Kurdish leaders. In an interview to the paper he said that "considerable results" had been achieved at the talks. With reference to foreign agencies the paper writes that the religious leader of the Kurds Sheykh Hoseyni has agreed to enter into negotiations with representatives of the government should it agree to grant national autonomy to the Kurds.

More Armed Clashes

LD211712 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 21, TASS--Armed clashes between rebels and government troops are going on in Iranian Kordestan. As the PARS news agency reported, heavy fighting took place in Mahabad, Sanandaj and Bukan yesterday.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative in Kordestan, Kermani, stated that 74 people were killed during armed clashes in Mahabad alone. All shops and institutions are closed in those cities. A greater part of population left for the countryside.

The newspaper BAMDAD reports that rebels attacked the Kurdin gendarme post near the town of Baneh. On the Kelayetan mountain pass they made an armed attack on a motor-vehicle convoy with gendarmes and wounded several people.

Tens of thousands of Sanandaj residents went into the streets of the city to express protest against the death sentences passed by Islamic courts and against the government troops' shooting at peaceful citizens.

The situation in Kordestan and the results of talks between D. Foruhar, minister of state, and Kurdish political and religious figures were discussed at the latest meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, BAMDAD reports. The newspaper points out that Foruhar is to make another tour of Kordestan to continue the talks.

KING HUSAYN'S TALKS IN SYRIA REPORTED

LD220950 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 22, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan, who was on a visit here, and President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic held talks here on Sunday.

According to a report of the SANA agency, the sides examined the situation in the Middle East and "ways of invigorating joint actions by the Arab countries and against the Camp David bloc." Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn discussed the question of coordination of actions on the threshold of the Arab summit meeting to ensure its success. The talks covered bilateral relations between the two countries.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JORDAN

LD220743 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--A delegation of the USSR's parliament, headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Makhmadula Kholov, left Moscow today for Amman for an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of Jordan.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD LEAVES YEREVAN FOR HOME

LD181102 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Yerevan, October 18, TASS--President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left here for home today after an official visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a Syrian party and government delegation.

On his way from Moscow to Damascus, Hafiz al-Asad visited Soviet Armenia.

AL-ASAD CITED ON RESULT OF MOSCOW TALKS

LD191852 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--Our negotiations in Moscow were useful and fruitful, said General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad in an interview to journalists before departure for home from the USSR.

The views of the sides were identical on all questions discussed. Particularly this concerns the question of settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet leaders reaffirmed once again that the USSR fully backs our just struggle. We shall steadily continue this struggle for the sake of restoration of our flouted rights. We highly appreciate the consistent stand of the Soviet Union, which invariably sides with us.

COMMENTATOR REFUTES EGYPTIAN PAPER ON AL-ASAD VISIT

LD191515 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our commentator, Aleksey Zlatorunskiy, writes about one of the fabrications of the Egyptian AL-AKHBAR newspaper. The visit of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party, at the head of a Syrian government and party delegation to the USSR and his talks with the Soviet leaders have constituted a brilliant demonstration of Soviet-Arab friendship. Commentators have unanimously pointed out that this visit was an important contribution to the consolidation of the traditional Arab-Soviet cooperation in all fields, including the joint struggle for the elimination of the traces of the Israeli aggression and the achievement of a just and lasting peace. The joint Soviet-Syrian communique said that both sides were confident that only the abandonment of the capitulationist policy of separate deals paves the way for a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the collective efforts of all concerned parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

All this is clear but, it seems, not to the Egyptian AL-AKHBAR. This newspaper was annoyed by the clear new affirmation of the solidity of Soviet-Arab relations and foremost Syrian-Soviet relations and burned with wrath in its editorial, distorting everything. The sources used by the authors of the editorial devoted to the results of President al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union are unknown. It transpires that those sources were not in agreement with reality. AL-AKHBAR claimed in its editorial that both sides did not dare to criticize the Camp David agreements. Earlier we quoted an excerpt from the joint communique which shows how stupid this claim is. Then the falsifiers in this newspaper dared to claim that President al-Asad was not satisfied with his visit to the Soviet Union and the attitude of the USSR. To expose the fabrications of those falsifiers, here is President Hafiz al-Asad, who said in a statement to Radio Moscow correspondent on the day he left the USSR:

[Al-Asad--begin recording] My talks in the past 2 days were very good. Our viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed, especially with regard to the Middle East question. The Soviet leaders stressed that they stand on our side in our just struggle. We will continue our firm and unrelenting struggle to regain our usurped rights. We highly appreciate the fair attitude of the Soviet Union toward our case. [End recording]

This, masters of AL-AKHBAR, is the reality. We understand perfectly your effort to satisfy the present Cairo leadership, its American protectors and its Zionist friends. The proverb, however, says: Even when lying, be reasonable.

BAYBAKOV RECIEVES SYRIAN MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING

LD181414 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov received in Moscow the Minister [of State] for Planning of the Syrian Arab Republic George Huraniyah, who is staying here. In the course of their conversation they discussed questions of economic cooperation of mutual interest.

REASONS FOR, EFFECTS OF DAYAN'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD211846 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 21, TASS--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan resigned today. This was stated by a spokesman of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Though the causes of the resignation were not officially indicated, Dayan's withdrawal from the government was not unexpected. The resignation proved the result of his differences both with Prime Minister Begin and other members of the government over methods of achieving Tel Aviv's foreign-policy objectives.

Fully sharing the expansionist aspirations of his government, Dayan at the same time holds that it is possible to realise them by means of 'more flexible methods'. Thus, fully supporting Tel Aviv's overall course towards colonisation of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector, the minister at the same time expressed dissatisfaction with the government's recent decision on expansion of Israeli settlements on the lands belonging to the Palestinian Arabs. He argued that the measure is at variance with his efforts aimed at drawing compromisers from among Palestinian Arabs into the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on 'Palestinian autonomy'.

Several days before his resignation, Dayan put forward a proposal to unilaterally replace the Israeli military administration in the occupied Arab lands by a civilian one. The true aim of the measure, like that of Dayan's entire strategy, was to debar the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs--from participation in the solution of the Palestinian problem and to drive a wedge in relations between the PLO and the population of the West Bank and Gaza.

With Dayan's withdrawal from the present government, the political situation in Israel has become strained still more. The supporters of the former minister of foreign affairs demand resignation of the entire government and the holding of parliamentary elections.

EGYPTIAN-U.S. 'PROTOCOL' ON MILITARY PRODUCTION SIGNED

LD202325 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin reports:

Representatives of the defense ministries of Egypt and the USA signed a protocol here today on cooperation between the two countries in the field of the military industry. The provisions of the document, as the Cairo AL-AHRAM reported, envisage, in particular, the setting up of joint production of armoured personnel carriers, electronic equipment and the organisation of the manufacture of various optical instruments in Egypt. The USA is also to start the import of spare parts manufactured by local military enterprises for a number of types of equipment. The volume of the purchases is to amount to several tens of millions dollars next year and is to grow still more in 1981-82.

The protocol was signed by Gamal as-Sayyid, assistant to the minister of defense of the A.R.E., and William Perry, U.S. deputy secretary of defense.

The new agreement is viewed here as another step towards further expansion of ties in the military-political sphere between Washington and Cairo, ties which began growing stronger in a particularly active way after the conclusion of the separate treaty with Israel by the Egyptian leadership. In recent months Egypt is known to have received from the USA a batch of Phantom fighter-bombers, armoured personnel carriers, and rockets of [word indistinct] types.

The United States assistance in expanding the military industry of Egypt is viewed by observers as a new confirmation of the Pentagon's intentions to turn Egypt into its strategic strong point in the Middle East, by using which Washington could practise a more effective blackmail with regard to Arab countries, oil producing ones, in the first place, as well as to buttress actions aimed at suppressing the struggle of the national liberation movements of the region.

IRAQI PRESIDENT REFUTES U.S. CLAIMS OF CUBAN TROOPS IN IRAQ

LD181628 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 18, TASS--President of Iraq Saddam Husayn has resolutely turned down the malicious fabrications being spread in the United States concerning "presence of Cuban servicemen" on the Iraqi territory.

A slanderous allegation to this effect has recently been made by American Senator R. Stone who was actively involved in unleashing an anti-Cuban campaign inspired by official circles of the United States. The statement was in no time picked up by A.B.C. radio broadcasting and television company and was strongly denounced in Iraq.

Speaking at a mass meeting in the town of An-Najaf, Saddam Husayn has said that for the White House it is well-known that in Iraq there is not a single foreign soldier. Advancing such accusations the United States show irritation over the successes of the Iraqi revolution.

ACCUSATIONS OF SOVIET AID TO POLISARIO DENIED

LD202104 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Ahmed Alawi, the former Moroccan minister of information, has made a strange statement. He claims that the armed struggle in the Western Sahara is the result of a communist plot. The pro-Moroccan Government editor of LE MATIN DU SAHARA, without any proof accuses the Soviet Union of supplying the POLISARIO Front with arms. He also accuses a number of socialist countries of sending military experts in support of the front.

Ahmed Alwai does not give any evidence to confirm what he says. But, where can he get such evidence: It is known that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states express great anxiety at the armed conflict in the Western Sahara, which has affected and continues to affect relations among the Arab Maghreb countries [words indistinct]. Yet the socialist countries have no connection, even an indirect connection, with such a conflict. They rightly consider that such a conflict benefits no one except imperialism and other reactionary forces who will resort to anything in their endeavors to create a rift among the Arab countries and divert their attention and forces away from the struggle against the Israeli aggression and the new colonialist moves of imperialism.

Actual facts prove this. The Washington POST, for instance, says: The Pentagon and the CIA want to expand American intervention in the Western Sahara conflict. The possibility of increasing arms supplies to Morocco for use against the POLISARIO Front is being studied as a matter of urgency. The Moroccans themselves have admitted that Rabat is getting military aid from the Egyptian regime in the war against the POLISARIO Front. It is indicative that no Moroccan or Western official has provided even minor evidence proving the intervention of the Soviet Union or other socialist countries in the Western Sahara conflict.

FLN DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER TALKS

LD192100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belaid Abdesselam, member of the Political Bureau and the chairman of the party's Economic Committee, leading an FLN party delegation, left Moscow after a visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation held talks with members of the CPSU Central Committee and with members of the [few words indistinct] of the planning and finance bodies of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation exchanged with the Soviet side experiences in the field of all party organizations (?and) industrial organizations.

The Algerian delegation also laid a wreath at Lenin's Tomb and another wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS IN PDRY

LD172026 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["Remarkable Changes in the Democratic Yemen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--The weekly NEW TIMES expresses the confidence that the coming visit to the USSR of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il in October will promote the strengthening of friendship between the two countries. Remarkable changes take place in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the weekly writes.

"The state sector in industry now accounts for over nine tenths of the entire industrial output, while the state-ccoperative sector in the rural areas accounts for over 60 per cent of the total agricultural output. Democratic transformations were made in the state apparatus. Participation of the working people in the guidance of socio-political life is widening.

"All successes in the construction of a new society in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have been achieved due to the consistent course of the united political organisation of the national front and the Yemen Socialist Party which is relying on its activity on the principles of scientific socialism."

"International positions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the recent years have been considerably consolidated. About 50 countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Democratic Yemen. It conducts an anti-imperialist policy, declares actively against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism. The principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems constitute the basis of the foreign policy course of the country."

"The leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the NEW TIMES writes, is striving for close cooperation with progressive Arab states, promotes consolidation of Arab national-democratic forces, gives assistance to the Arab liberation movement, above all, to the just struggle of the Palestinians."

"The relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic developed positively of late.

"Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is being widened successfully in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. Relations between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party, between trade unions, youth and women's organisations develop and deepen."

RENEWED ACTIONS IN S. LEBANON REPORTED

LD192238 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 19, TASS--The Israeli military and their collaborators, the gangs of south Lebanese separatists, headed by Tel Aviv's hireling Haddad, have perpetrated fresh armed provocations against Lebanon. Heavy artillery and big-caliber mortars of Israel and the Lebanese separatists pounded populated localities and Palestinian refugee camps in the country's south and in the vicinity of the cities of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah, as well as the positions of the Norwegian unit of the U.N. Interim Force.

According to reports from the south, the greatest damage was inflicted to the camps and villages of Burj Ash-Shamali, 'Armun and K'afr Tibnit.

At the same time, boats of the Israeli Navy intruded in Lebanon's territorial water and sailed off the shores from Tyre to Saida demonstrating their readiness to immediately back up their artillery and ground troops.

Local political observers note that the resumption of shelling by the Israeli artillery and raids by the armed formations of the so-called Army for the Liberation of the south of Lebanon was purposefully timed to coincide with the spread of rumors on Washington's new initiative with regard to settling the south Lebanon problem. They stress that by their actions, Tel Aviv and the Lebanese separatists are seeking to compel the country's central authorities to accept all the American proposals directed at ensuring Israel's interests.

KULIK LAUDS ZPF'S ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH PLAN ON RHODESIA

LD191330 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: The flexible stand taken by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the London conference on Rhodesia has again enabled it to end the deadlock, which was caused by Britain's ultimatum. By accepting the British plan for the future constitutional system of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has Rhodesia. [sentence as received]

But on the way of resolving the sore Rhodesian problem in the interests of the African majority there are still numerous obstacles in London put up by the Muzorewa-Smith clique and Britain's ruling circles, which practically support it. For the transitional period the delegation envisages imposition of Britain's direct rule in Rhodesia.

The British governor general as well as numerous military and political advisers, whom London intends to send to Rhodesia will direct preparations for new "general elections." Depending on their results, Britain intends to grant Rhodesia independence, officially recognize its government and lift the economic sanctions now clamped down against the unlawful Salisbury regime. But it is precisely Britain's proposal to undertake the "organization" of elections, that is a source of greatest concern among the patriots. The Zimbabwe people already has the sad experience of the April "general elections," when numerous "observers" from Britain and the USA who were present at them, did not wish to notice the forcible character of the farce, which brought Muzorewa to power. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front demands the holding of new truly democratic general elections under United Nations supervision, establishment of truly democratic control over the army, police and state machinery to prevent the repetition of the April farce. Nobody doubts that if these measures are carried out, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will emerge victorious at the elections.

The constructive stand of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the London talks has met with full support from the emergency summit meeting of "frontline" states, which closed in Dar es Salaam. Noting that an acceptable decision at the talks on Rhodesia can be reached only with the participation of the Zimbagwe Patriotic Front, the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Angola have again expressed solidarity with the Zimbabwe people and declared their determination to continue support for its struggle for full liberation.

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITING MOZAMBIQUE

LD181340 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, October 18, TASS--Talks have opened here between an Iraqi delegation led by Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, now on a visit here, and a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party and minister of planning of the PRM. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos said that the distance separating Mozambique and Iraq is no obstacle to relations of friendship and cooperation between them. In his reply speech Hikmat Ibrahim stressed that the Republic of Iraq is taking an active part in the struggle against racism and imperialism, the main enemy of the freedom-loving peoples. The Iraqi leader expressed himself in favour of broader Mozambican-Iraqi economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR TERMED 'INTRICATE, TENSE'

LD191142 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 19, TASS--According to reports from El Salvador, the situation in the country remains intricate and tense.

The military-civilian junta, which came to power as a result of the coup d'etat, is holding intensive talks with opposition groups to form a cabinet capable, according to its spokesmen, to put an end in the country to "violence and corruption". As a spokesman for the present authorities said, before elections power will be vested in the "revolutionary ruling junta", into which three civilians were included. The date of elections has not yet been given. Touching upon foreign policy issues, the leaders of the junta expressed "solidarity with the fraternal people of Nicaragua", and pointed out that they will seek a restoration of relations with neighbouring Honduras.

In the field of home policy, the junta promises to guarantee for the workers the right to form trade unions and "truly people's elections". The junta has dissolved the legislative assembly and the Supreme Court. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and a curfew remains in force.

OPPOSITION TO 'DICTATORIAL' REGIME IN GUATEMALA GROWING

LD201306 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, October 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyazev reports:

More than two thousand people killed and missing--such is a result of the 16-months' rule in Guatemala of the dictatorial regime of General Romero Lucas Garcia. More than 50 leaders of political, trade union, peasant and youth organisations were among the patriots who were killed or disappeared. This was said at a press conference here by representatives of the Association of University Students in Guatemala. Reprisals against popular forces are now being intensified in Guatemala. The army, police and reactionary militarised organisations of the type of "death squadrons" systematically resort to wholesale playing of their political adversaries.

The dictatorial regime could not solve a single fundamental problem of the Guatemalan society. The population suffers from chronic malnutrition. The unemployment rate is growing. 65 per cent of Guatemalans are illiterate.

Terror and reprisals could not break resistance of the masses of the people. Activity of the trade unions united in the national committee of trade union unity is being stepped up. The number of strikes is growing. The forming of the united front of the struggle against reprisals has become an important step toward pooling all the patriotic forces fighting to overthrow the dictatorship. The front includes more than 200 trade union, student, peasant and other mass organisations. The example of the Nicaraguan people that has overthrown the pro-American dictatorship in its country has played an important role in the intensification of the actions of the Guatemalan people.

IZVESTIYA LOOKS BACK TO OCTOBER 1964 PLENUM, HAILS RECENT SUCCESSES

LD191417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Onward March of the Land of Soviets"]

[Text] In an atmosphere of creative labor, purposeful constructive effort, social optimism and firm confidence in the future, Soviet people are preparing to celebrate their greatest and most radiant festival--the Great October anniversary. The day which marked the beginning of the principal event of the 20th century, of a new epoch in the history of mankind, the epoch of the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of the most humane, the most just society on earth--communism.

At the forefront of the victorious October Revolution stood the Communist Party, the militant vanguard of the Russian proletariat and of all our country's working people. The October victory is indissolubly linked with the name of the great theorist, strategist and organizer of the revolution--Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His name and his cause live on today and will remain alive for all time.

Our people are greeting their glorious festival while engaged on the shick effort for the 10th 5-Year Plan. More than 103 million people are now taking part in socialist competition, more than 63 million people are participating in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 62nd Great October anniversary are heightening still further patriotic feelings and the creative effort of millions.

Reviewing with pride the heroic path of struggle and achievements, transversed by our country during the 62 years of existence of Soviet power, we are profoundly convinced that all our economic achievements and social gains are indissolubly linked with the tireless, fruitful activity of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whose main aim is tne well-being and happiness of the people. Precisely this very lofty, humane goal of the party links it with the people, unites it with all Soviet people with solid, indissoluble bonds.

"Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "know that wherever there are difficulties, the communists are out there at the fore. Soviet people know that whatever may happen the communists will not let them down. Soviet people know that where the party is, there too is success and victory! The people trust the party. They completely support its internal and foreign policy. And this increases the party's strength tenfold and is a source of inexhaustible energy for it."

Of specially important significance for the consistent implementation of the party's Leninist political course was the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, which convincingly demonstrated its political maturity, its ability to resolutely remove all obstacles which impede our movement forward, and in particular, any instances of subjectivism and voluntarism, and it expressed communists' inflexible will to strictly observe and develop the Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership. The plenum made an outstanding contribution to the elaboration of an integral, strictly scientific approach to leadership of the society of mature socialism.

Just such a Marxist-Leninist approach toward solving immediate economic, socio-political and ideological problems, appeared vividly in the work of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, and in all the multifaceted activity of its Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This year has been rich in many events of truly historic significance. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound and heartfelt address to voters on 2 March developed and gave concrete expression to the road toward realization of the country's social and economic development tasks, elaborated by the historic 25th CPSU Congress. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet which then took place demonstrated with a new force the monolithic cohesion of the whole Soviet people around their very own Leninist party--inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution leader and guiding and directing force behind the society of developed socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" which was adopted in April, determined the strategy and tactics of our activities, aimed at realizing the party's program aims in the sphere of forming people's communist consciousness. Recent party and state documents, devoted to further improving the economic mechanism, even more orient all managerial and planning activity toward enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

Our country is celebrating the 62d October anniversary on the eve of the 10th 5-Year Plan's final year, at the beginning of which the party, the whole Soviet people and the working people of all countries will solemnly celebrate the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. On the initiative of the country's foremost collectives a remarkable patriotic movement was born, with the aim of completing the 10th 5-Year Plan targets by this glorious date. With every passing day, more and more workers' collectives are joining this movement.

For more than 2 years now the new USSR Constitution has been in existence, has been operating and working. Its adoption insured the further broadening and deepening of socialist democracy, guaranteed authentic sovereignity of the people in all spheres of our life, and still further enhanced the role of the Soviets of all levels.

Our Soviet state was born as the herald of peace and friendship among peoples. By consistently carrying out the peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy, persistently implementing the program drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress for the continuing struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples, our party and the Soviet Government are making an enormous contribution to strengthening peace and insuring relaxation of international tension. The new and recent initiative on problems of military detente and disarmament, expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Berlin celebrations, found complete support among all the fraternal countries of the socialist community and strengthened hopes of all peoples for lasting peace.

With a feeling of lofty patriotic pride in their fine motherland, our people--toilers and creators, champions of world peace--are greeting the glorious revolutionary date in the full flush of all their creative strength confidently solving worldwide-historic problems of the period of mature socialism under the leadership of their tried and tested revolutionary vanguard, the Leninist party of communists.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS IN KIEV 19 OCTOBER

AU191500 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum opened in Kiev today. Its participants are discussing the tasks of party organizations, soviet and economic organs to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on improving planning and intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work.

A report was delivered by Comrade Lyashkd, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairmen.

A debate has begun on the item on the agenda.

Shcherbitskiy in Attendence

AU192000 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Invited to the plenum were oblispolkom chairmen, leaders of Ukrainian ministries and departments who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission; secretaries of party organizations in a number of Ukrainian ministries and departments; responsible workers of the apparatus of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, of the Ukrainian Gosplan; and workers of the press, television and radio.

The plenum examined the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs in the republic to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further improvements in the economic mechanism.

A report was delivered by Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

Taking part in the debate on the report were: Botvin, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Kachalovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom first secretary; Mironov, Donetskiy Gorkom first secretary; Biblik, director general of the Ordzhonikidze tractor plant association in Kharkov; Vsevolozhskiy, Zaporozhskiy Obkom first secretary; Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Misyura, assembly workers brigade leader at the electron production association in Lvov; Chumachenko, director of the Industrial Economics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Mostovoy, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies; and Kasyan, party committee secretary in the Ukrainian Gosplan.

The plenum was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed.

BREZHNEV GREETS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN KHABAROVSK

LD191658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the participants of the construction of the poultry meat factory [Ptitsebraika myasnykh tsyplyat] in Khabarovsk. It says:

Dear comrades, I was pleased to learn of your labor successes in the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the poultry factory in Khabarovsk. With all my heart I congratulate you on this wonderful victory. The building, assembly, planning and operational workers' collectives have been imbued with the persistent striving to implement the decisions of the party and government on the creation in the Far East of one of the largest enterprises in the country with highly mechanized and automated processes for the production of poultry meat.

In the complex with cultural and consumer installations the factory has been constructed in 42 months-2 and 1/2 years earlier than the normative period. This has been possible thanks to the skillful organization of the construction and the maximum concentration of labor, material and financial resources. The importance of your achievement is doubly valuable in as much as, together with the construction of the factory, the technological mastering was also in progress. More than 5,000 tons of poultry meat and 15 million eggs have been produced, which serves as a good example of an economic attitude to business.

I express the firm conviction that all the working people of Khabarovskiy Kray will persistently implement the task of fully satisfying the population with food produce by its production institute.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the construction and operational workers good health and fresh labor successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN TO EDITOR--For many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press and in connection with his 60th birthday Aleksey Fedorovich Rumyantsev, editor-in-chief of the weekly of the CPSU Central Committee EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, was awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD]

DEATH OF PARTY MEMBER--After a serious and protracted illness Andrey Yefimovich Bochkin, prominent organizer of hydraulic engineering construction, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prize winner, merited builder of the RSFSR and former head of Krasnoyarskgesstroy, passed away on 16 October 1979. The shining memory of Andrey Yefimovich Bochkin, true son of the Communist Party, the obituary signed by the leaders of the party and state says, will remain forever in our hearts. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD]

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT PLENUM--A Kazakh Supreme Court plenum on 18 October heard a report by (Yumazhanov), Kazakh Supreme Court member, on the practice of fixing penal measures by the republic's courts and reports by the chairmen of the Alma-Atinskiy and Dzhambulskiy Oblast courts. Following a report by (Medvin), Kazakh Supreme Court member, amendments were introduced to the Kazakh Supreme Court plenum decision on the judicial practice in the field of reinstating workers and employees in their jobs. The plenum was held under the chairmenship of Mynbayev, Kazakh Supreme Court chairman, and attended by Seitov, the republic's prosecutor; Dzhusupov, Kazakh minister of justice; (Dospelov), Administrative Organs Department deputy chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and other responsible workers of judicial, internal affairs and prosecuting organs. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU]

SOCIOLOGISTS INVESTIGATE CAUSES OF HIGH MANPOWER TURNOVER

LD191225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Vladimir Sevastyanov article under the rubric "100 Lines by an Economist": "The Plant Sociologist"]

[Text] The turnover of personnel at many enterprises, building sites and transport divisions is still too high. This is causing serious economic damage and reducing labor productivity. Why do people resign, why are they dissatisfied? The commonest reply to this question given by directors of plants, factories and building sites is: "Housing is an acute problem and there are few kindergartens and nurseries. There is not enough money allocated for these purposes." As a rule this sort of answer does not completely reflect the heart of the matter. The enterprise sociological service is required to investigate the matter thoroughly and to make detailed recommendation.

Belorussia's experience proves the need for such a service. Here about 100 sociologists are already working in industry. Sociological bureaus are functioning at the Minsk tractor and motor vehicle plants, the Orshanka flax complex and some other enterprises.

The range of problems on which they keep tabs is broad. They include problems of competition, mentorship, evaluation of the professional qualities of engineers and technicians, and the cultivation in workers of a proprietorial attitude toward socialist production. In this regard much research by sociologists showed that at some enterprises almost half the foremen, shift supervisors, team leaders and workers take part only formally in competition. Then on the recommendation of specialists at the Minsk machine tool plant a school for competition organizers was opened. Lectures are given by VUZ teachers, enterprise managers and party and trade union workers. The experience of the republic's first school is already being put to use in labor collectives in various sectors of industry.

The advice given by sociologists on the psychological climate at a number of enterprises proved valuable. For example, research in Minsk, Mogilev and Molodechno has reached the conclusion that it is not wage levels nor the degree of contentment over accommodation which exerts the most decisive influence over personnel turnover. Turnover is great wherever the practise of "Look to the machine but not to the person" is ingrained. Indifference, disrepect, rudeness, lack of concern for professional development--these are the most frequent contributory causes of people's leaving collectives.

The one-sided obsession of some production chiefs with equipment produces in them a particular kind of psychology. For example analysis of research carried out at the Mogilev "Khimvolokno" association shows, that a number of specialists overestimate their capacity to understand people, their capacities for self-criticism, justice and tactfulness.

Sociological research gives rich food for thought. It is important that directors and specialists and party organizations extract everything valuable from it and put the conclusions into practise. As Belorussia's experience proves, the sociologist is an important figure in a plant. I think ministries and departments and local party and trade union organs will be interested in this experience. Sociologists at plants must occupy a fitting place in, and make their own considerable contribution to, the work of collectives.

PROBLEMS IN NONFERROUS METALS INDUSTRY SURVEYED

LD220747 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Article by P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, under the rubric "Retooling the Sector": "25th CPSU Congress Decisions Must Be Implemented"]

[Text] The introduction of modern machinery and equipment into production is a very important condition for the successful development of any national economic sector. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" paid great attention to questions of further accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress. Great tasks also face nonferrous metallurgy on this plane.

Today the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy extract raw material from which 74 of the 107 known elements in Mendeleyev's system are derived. Almost all nonferrous, rare and noble metals, alloys and sheet metal made from them, semiconductor materials, hard alloys, and carboniferous output are produced. Sulfuric acid, mineral fertilizers, cement, sodium carbonate and potash are produced in large quantities as by-products....

To obtain all this, in just 1 year over 2 billion tons of ore and rock are extracted from the earth. This enormous volume of work can only be fulfilled with a powerful material and technical base.

Much has been done recently to implement the program for retooling the sector.

Powerful drilling machines whose productivity is 50-100 percent higher than that of those previously used are working in the quarries of the Pechenganikel and Balkhash combines. During the 5-year plan the average productivity of excavators throughout the sector has increased 50 percent. Highly productive Walker Draglines have been introduced in stripping operations at the Turgay and Tikhvin bauxite quarries and in working deep-lying alluvial deposits. They make it possible virtually to do without transportation within the quarry. The introduction of highly productive self-propelled machinery is continuing at underground mines. This machinery includes drilling units, loading and transportation machinery and underground dump cars. Last year 37.5 percent of ores were extracted using these machines. The use of self-propelled equipment complexes makes it possible to double or even treble the miners' labor productivity, increase cutting speeds considerably, and reduce the time taken to prepare new seams.

But it must be said that sometimes we do not make the best use of what we have. Frequently, because of belated preparation of work fronts, poor-quality repair and workers' inadequate qualifications, new equipment is badly used. Thus, at the Severo-Uralsk bauxite mine about 100 self-propelled machines for underground pits have appeared in recent years. At leading enterprises the use of these machines has made it possible to reduce prime output cost by 15-20 percent and to increase labor productivity considerably. But for the aforementioned reasons the utilization index for self-propelled machinery at the Severo-Uralsk bauxite mine does not exceed 40 percent. Matters are just the same at the Gay mining and enrichment combine and a number of other enterprises.

The poor repair base causes considerable losses. The underdeveloped network and underequipment of repair units prevent full use of advanced repair methods and do not always insure good quality. [paragraph continues]

As a result the level of machinery and equipment utilization is considerably reduced. When switching to new equipment the creation of an efficient, well equipped repair and servicing facility is a vital necessity.

Timely commissioning of new equipment remains a serious problem. The ministry acquires equipment for enterprises under construction in accordance with their commissioning schedules. But, because construction workers delay the commissioning of projects year after year, equipment worth hundreds of millions of rubles has now accumulated in storehouses. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, for instance, is holding up construction of the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant. The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry has delayed the installation of the Nikolayev alumina plant. These two construction sites alone are holding at their depots half of all equipment remaining uninstalled at our enterprises through the fault of the construction workers. All this is causing major losses in the national economy.

Nontheless, our m in trouble is that for many years now the machine builders have been failing to meet the sector's new equipment needs. In the past 10 years the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has been able to develop and supply to industry only one-third of the list of equipment ordered by the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

Several years ago a high-powered gyratory cone breaker [konusnaya inertsionnaya drobilka] was developed by the efforts of scientists and designers of the all-union scientific research and planning institute for the mechanical processing of minerals (Mekhabobr) and the Uralmash production association. It is reliable and convenient in operation and saves R150,000-R200,000 per million tons of processed ore. One such device has already been tested back in 1976. It has been accepted by the state commission for series production. It was planned to produce the first consignment last year at the Uralmash, but the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has failed to include the breaker in its production plan for 3 consecutive years now.

Many such examples could be cited. To this day we cannot equip the enrichment factories with progressive so-called gravitation equipment for enriching finely ground ore. The only thing lacking is plastic cladding for the washing tables and sluices. The production of this plastic has not been assimilated by the enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Yet the use of gravitational washing makes it possible to increase the extraction of many metals from ores by 3-5 percent.

Of course, it is not just a question of the fact that other sectors let us down. The solution of a whole series of scientific and technical problems is being delayed by the machine builders, scientists and designers working at Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy enterprises and organizations.

The equipment currently used in extracting and processing ores is not powerful. Excavators with scoop capacities of 4-8 cubic meters are mainly used. But 12-20 cubic-meter scoops are needed in combination with open-cast mine dumpers with load-carrying capacities of 110-180 tons.

New technology for extracting ore using self-propelled equipment has already been elaborated and introduced. This makes it possible to double or even treble labor productivity. But the machine builders and motor vehicle builders can meet the nonferrous metallurgical industry's requirements neither for new equipment nor for equipment already in series production.

We need powerful bulldozers now. The use of one 500-horsepower bulldozer to replace four of the T-100s now in use makes it possible to release 12 people at once. This is significant under northern conditions if you consider that keeping one worker in the polar region costs the state R96,000 a year (wages, construction of housing, supplies, cultural and consumer services and so forth. Designers have already developed a comparatively powerful DET-250 bulldozer with ripper attachment for shifting frozen rock. But the ministry's requirement for these bulldozers is met by only one-half by the USSR Gosplan.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Enhancing the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" opens up new opportunities for implementing a comprehensive program for retooling individual enterprises and the entire nonferrous metallurgical industry as a whole.

The resolution points to the need, in compiling annual and 5-year plans, to insure accelerated introduction of scientific and technical discoveries and developments aimed at increasing labor productivity growth rates and improving the output quality--especially important--preventing a narrow, sectorial approach to the elaboration of these plans. We hope that the machine-building ministries on which, as can be seen from the article, the standard of nonferrous metallurgy development depends to a large degree, will include in their plans for 1980 even now the developments which are vitally necessary for our sector and the production of highly productive machinery and equipment for extracting and processing raw material in nonferrous metallurgy. For our part, we will take every step to insure that new and existing equipment is used to full capacity in mines, quarries and enrichment factories.

The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses indicated the need for further development of nonferrous metallurgy's raw material base, for an all-round increase in the extraction of metals from ores, and for the comprehensive utilization of raw material. This program is being implemented, and great significance attaches in its implementation to the introduction of new equipment and technology and the full use of available machinery and equipment.

TRADE MINISTER VIEWS MEASURES TO IMPROVE RETAIL TRADE

LD191217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Article by A. Struyev, USSR minister of trade: "Considering Demands"]

[Text] Satisfying more fully the demand for diverse goods is an inseparable part of the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being. For it is not monetary incomes by themselves that determine people's standard of living, but the practical opportunity to buy everything a person and his family need.

The fact that the Communist Party and the Soviet state attach paramount importance to concern for the working people was vividly reflected in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. It is no mere chance that great attention is paid in these decisions to the development and improvement of trade, an important element of the national-economic complex, promoting the successful implementation of the CPSU's socioeconomic program.

One of the most convincing indicators of the growth of consumer consumption is the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade, its dynamics and structure. In 1978 it reached R239.7 billion. Whereas in 1975 each of the country's inhabitants spent on average R820 on all sorts of purchases last year the figure was R920. In 1978, for example, 10 percent more cotton fabrics and cotton goods were sold than 3 years ago. The sale of knitted outerwear and underwear during this same period increased by 114 million garments, and an additional 25 million pairs of leather footwear were sold.

However, people still do not always leave the store with the purchases they need. Why? One of the reasons is that at present the output of some articles is growing more slowly than the working people's demand for them. Besides objective factors connected with the shortage of different kinds of agricultural raw materials, enterprises are not building up their production capacities as fast as required, and more sophisticated production methods are being introduced only slowly. This is why, for example, our orders for linen and cotton fabirc, bed linen, sewing thread, socks, tights, toilet soap, toothbrushes and toothpaste, are far from being fulfilled in full.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the key task is still to increase consumer goods production. This line of the party's is being embodied in concrete deeds. Measures aimed at satisfying most fully the population's demands and at improving the quality of goods, especially those intended for children, being implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. In the second half of the current year an extra quantity of goods which are in great demand but which are currently in short supply--with a total value of almost R700 million--will be put into the trade network.

The USSR Ministry of Trade is improving the forms and methods of influencing the expansion of the range of articles produced by plants and factories. There is nothing trivial about this work. Its success is also in many ways determined by the efforts of stores and canteens in new residential microrayons and to channel capital investment into building big trade complexes, which will meet modern requirements for consumer services. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Enhancing Production Efficiency" sets us great tasks.

Special attention must be paid to the fact that at times goods which are being produced in adequate quantities are not available for purchase. It is this--the result of bad trade organization and lack of flexibility in the handling of available resources--which is one of the reasons for the appearance of lines at the stores. Rushed work in the production of a number of goods in mass demand also makes for this. So some enterprises of the ministries of light industry in the Ukraine and Belorussia, and factories in a number of RSFSR oblasts complete more than half their monthly programme in the last third of the month. Serious complaints against the transport organizations also frequently arise.

Speculators, who buy up goods and then sell them again for profit, are exploiting the erratic delivery of products to depots and stores. Unconscientious trade workers even sometimes conceal goods, in order to sell them "under the counter" at higher prices.

The union republics' ministries of trade are strengthening their control over the organized sale of articles in increased demand. Local trade organs are obliged to punish personnel severely who do not take account of the law of our state. It is necessary to create in each collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of trade rules, to set up the activity of People's Control groups and posts and comrades' courts, and to increase the efficiency of Komsomol patronage over the service sphere.

In recent years thousands of modern stores, canteens, cafes, restaurants, cold stores, and storage depots for potatoes, vegetables and fruits have been built in the country. The sector is receiving more and more special equipment and machinery. These include automated lines for making up and distributing meals, hgihly-productive machinery which is easing workers' labor at wholesale depots and warehouses, and mechanized lines for processing, wrapping and packaging onions and potatoes. [paragraph continues]

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan more than R4.3 billions were spent on replenishing the industrial arsenal of state trade. Up to 1981 in trade and public catering enterprises alone, 40 per cent more production equipment than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, will be supplied.

However, not only shops and public catering enterprises are changing in aspect. The customer is also changing. He is quite validly making high demands on the service industry today. But we can still not say that in all our canteens, stores and cafes customer service is beyond reproach. Complaints about instances of rudeness, deliberate overcharging, and lines often still reach soviet organs, ministries of trade, and newspaper editors' offices. Each suggestion and remark is, as a rule, investigated and analyzed attentively; any conflict or "urgent warning signal" is regarded as an exceptional incident. This is completely just: The service sphere has a noticeable influence on man's everyday life, on his feeling of well-being, his mood and in the end on his work efficiency.

The program for improving the labor of the millions-strong army of specialists of the country's trade department is defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade." Workers in the sector are applying their efforts in order to successfully carry it out.

With the aim of more rational use of space in existing stores, the ministries and departments have been delegated the task of inspecting the whole retail network by the end of the year in order to bring goods in daily demand closer to the customers and also in order to bring about the concentration and specialization of trade in cultural, consumer and domestic and goods and in articles manufactured by light industry. At 29,000 stores band charts [lentochnyye grafiki] of salesclerks' work have been introduced, drawn up with regard to customer flow intensity. Related jobs have been mastered by 314,000 people, of which over 150,000 have mastered the job of inspector-cashier.

Self-service stores help significantly to save customers' time. Today there are more than 75,000 of them in the country. The sale of goods by advance orders is also very convenient. We are paying special attention to opening points at big plants, factories and building sites where orders can be taken.

The labor quality monitoring system currently being introduced in the sector, which it is planned to disseminate everywhere by the end of the year, will make for an improved standard of service. An increase in the size of bonuses for mastering advanced modes and methods of work is envisaged. At the same time if there are shortcomings, especially the existence of lines through the fault of the administration, the size of bonuses is reduced.

In all republics confirmation of master schemes of management is being completed. Highly efficient types of associations are being created, allowing directors of stores and canteens to be freed of the obligations, not normally those of a director, of selecting their goods at depots and organizing their delivery. Their main concern is to wholly concentrate attention on educative work and organization of the trade process.

The success of any action, as is well known, is decided by the personnel. The struggle for excellent quality of service starts from an understanding by each trade worker of how important and responsible his role is in solving the main task of the 5-year plan--enhancing the people's standard of living.

CSA ON NATIONAL STOCKRAISING, DAIRY PRODUCTION

LD191605 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43 signed to press 15 Oct 79 p 18 LD

[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA "Survey for January Through September": "Stockraising in the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the state of stockraising on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the first 9 months of the year.

I. Stockraising Production Output

In every zone there are many farms which, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, have achieved notable successes in increasing the farmsteads' productivity. At the same time many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still doing little to increase stockraising production output and are not taking proper steps to enhance the efficiency of this very important agriculture sector. Below are the figures for the results of stockraising production output on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the first 9 months of the year:

Indicators	January-September 1979	January-September 1979 as percentage of January-September 1978
Meat Production (Sale of Livestock and Poultry for Slaughter in Live Weight)--		
Thousand Tons	11,812	99.4
of Which:		
Cattle	6,992	98
Pigs	2,907	99.5
Sheep and Goats	787	96
Poultry	1,126	109
Gross Milk Yield--Thousand Tons	53,692	98
Average Milk Yield Per Cow--Kilograms	1,920	97
Hens' Eggs Obtained--		
Millions	32,069	104
Average Egg Yield of Laying Hens--Units	152	99.3

In the past 9 months the production of all types of livestock and poultry on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes remained at approximately the level of the same period last year.

The gross milk yield on the farms for January through September this year was 960,000 tons less than in January through September 1978. At the same time the dairy farm workers of the Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSR's increased milk production compared with the same period last year by 2-10 percent.

Egg production on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,255,000 over the past 9 months. Increases in egg output were achieved on the farms of the majority of union republics except Georgia, Latvia, Turkmenia and Estonia, where egg production decreased somewhat.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Output Purchased	Purchased in January-September 1979	January-September 1979 as percentage of January-September 1978
Livestock and Poultry (in Live Weight)--		
Thousand Tons	11,557	99.5
Milk--Thousand Tons	46,166	97
Eggs-Millions	30,342	104

The amount of livestock and poultry sold to the state by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other state farms in January through September this year as against the same period last year was 53,000 tons less. The farms sold cattle at an average weight of 364 kg. The average weight of pigs was 104 kg.

Milk purchases declined somewhat on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. In the RSFSR the farms of Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts have allowed the greatest reduction in the sale of this produce. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Orenburgskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts achieved a considerable increase in milk sales (3-5 percent).

The sale of eggs to the state increased by 1,287,000 over the 9 months as against January through September last year. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chelyabinskaya, Vladimirskaya, Irkutskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Gorkovskaya, Leningradskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. Egg purchases decreased somewhat on the farms Latvia, Georgia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

III. Output and Purchases of Stockraising Products for Union Republics

January-September 1979 as Percentage of January-September 1978

	Output			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR in All	99.4	98	104	99.5	97	104
RSFSR	99	99	104	99	97	105
Including Non-Chernozem Zone	96	97	106	95	95	107
Ukrainian SSR	102	96	103	103	96	103
Belorussian SSR	102	98	104	102	97	105
Uzbek SSR	107	110	112	107	110	111
Kazakh SSR	97	100.7	105	96	100.8	105
Georgian SSR	103	102	97	106	103	98
Azerbaijan SSR	103	104	107	105	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	98	95	100.9	97	95	103
Moldavian SSR	108	108	111	107	110	113
Latvian SSR	90	94	96	88	91	96
Kirgiz SSR	87	105	105	93	106	107
Tadzhik SSR	101	106	125	104	107	124
Armenian SSR	102	104	112	103	106	112
Turkmen SSR	101	105	97	99.8	104	99
Estonian SSR	94	97	97	92	95	99.1

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 October 1979 the cattle population on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 90.1 million head, which is 1,182,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.5 million, or increased by 421,000. The number of pigs increased to 58.5 million, or by 251,000. The sheep and goat population was 127.3 million, which was 371,000 more, while the poultry population was 635.4 million, or 40,066,000 more.

The number of cattle increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics except the farms of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania where it declined somewhat. The greatest increase in the number of pigs (7-16 percent) occurred on the farms of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's.

The sheep and goat population through the country as a whole increased, although the farms of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Latvia allowed a certain reduction. An increase in the sheep and goat population (of 3-12 percent) was achieved on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

As can be seen from these figures, the population of all types of livestock and poultry increased on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Therefore, there is a real opportunity for increasing stockraising production output. For this it is essential above all to procure as much high-quality feed as possible and improve the maintenance of animals on the farmsteads. An important condition for increasing the sector's efficiency is the broad dissemination of the experience of the leading stockraisers and the organization of effective socialist competition in every collective.

The farmsteads' transition to stall maintenance is imminent. The leading farms are preparing carefully for this, repairing premises and equipment, carrying out preventive measures, and determining the main indicators for the development of livestock raising. They are paying paramount significance to the consolidation of the fodder base and the rational utilization of feed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18-21 OCTOBER

LD200622/LD200208 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 18-21 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

18 October

Autumn fieldwork is coming to an end in the Ukraine with most attention now being devoted to lifting sugar beets--the work has already been carried out on 1.5 million hectares, which is over 80 percent of the total area. The Yampol method has been widely adopted this year. All sugar refineries have signed agreements with farms, and the production--line and production-line--reloading method of delivering beets to the refineries is being used everywhere. This has facilitated a three-fold reduction in the quantities left unremoved from the fields, as compared with last year. (1600 GMT)

In the Ukraine the harvesting of potatoes is ending. Its yield in the majority of farms in the republic is up over last year's. In Chernigovskaya Oblast, for example, an average 180 quintals per hectare have been obtained from an area of 110,000 hectares. (1750 GMT)

The reaping of rice has been completed in the Kuban; it is up over last year's. (1750 GMT)

19 October

Kazakhstan has completed reaping grain crops. Grain occupied 25 million hectares. Windrowing has been carried out everywhere and threshing has been done almost everywhere. Combine-operators still have to pick up wheat from the stubble on an area of 300,000 hectares. Frequent rain and occasional snow made harvesting difficult, but farmers capitalized on their experience. Over 80,000 combines were on the fields. On good days, machine operators reaped and threshed grain on over 1 million hectares. Over 1,500 kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan have fulfilled socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. Many farms have overfulfilled plans two- and three fold. (0500 GMT)

In Svero-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast 10 of the 12 rayons have fulfilled pledges for sales of grain to the state with 1.33 million tons of grain being delivered. (0700 GMT)

In Uralskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, farms have met the cereal sales plan, delivering around 1 million tons grain and selling more wheat and barley than targeted. Seed requirements have been fully met and grain sales continue. (1000 GMT)

Potato picking has been completed in the Ukraine. The harvest is a good one. The average yield for the republic as a whole has been 133 quintals per hectare. The cottongrowers of Tadzhikistan have to date baled 500,000 tons of raw cotton, which is 57 percent of the planned amount. Here and in other cotton-growing republics the machine operators are making every effort--in deteriorating weather conditions--to gather in the harvest in full and to provide the country with 8,785,000 tons of raw cotton for the textile industry. To date, deliveries to the state stand at approximately 5 million tons. This year the farms of Orenburgskaya Oblast grew a rich harvest of grain and delivered 4 million tons of grain crops to the country. (1100 GMT)

20 October

Rice harvesting is nearing completion in Uzbekistan. Over 250,000 tons of choice rice had been delivered to the state by this morning. (0100 GMT)

Farmers in Khmelnitskaya, Rovenskaya and Volynskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for sale of grain crops to the state. Khmelnitskaya Oblast farmers have delivered 762,000 tons of grain crops to procurement points, overfulfilling the plans for sale of wheat rye, millet and buckwheat. Rovenskaya Oblast farmers have sold 133,000 tons of grain crops to the state, overfulfilling the plan for sale to the state of wheat, buckwheat and barley.

Volynskaya Oblast farmers have met their socialist pledges to the state by selling it 109,000 tons of grain crops, overfulfilling the plan for sale to the state of wheat, rye, buckwheat and barley. None of the three oblasts fulfilled the plan for sale to the state of leguminous crops or oats. (1100 GMT)

21 October

Farmers at Altayskiy Kray have delivered 3.3 million tons of grain crops to reception centers. (0700 GMT)

AMURSKAYA OBLAST OVERFULFILLS GRAIN PROCUREMENT PLANS

LD201009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The farmers of Amurskaya Oblast have exceeded their plan of grain procurement. A report from the USSR Central Statistical Department notes that the oblast's farms have delivered 478,000 tons of grain to storage points. This is 50 percent above the planned quantity. There has been a considerable overfulfillment of procurement plans for wheat, barley and oats, and the plan for buckwheat deliveries has been fulfilled. The oblast's kolkhoz and sovkhoz have completely provided for their own stock of grain seeds for next year's crop. Grain sales to the state continue.

THREE KAZAKHZSTAN OBLASTS MEET GRAIN SALES PLAN

LD211400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today has reported that the agricultural workers of Aktyubinskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts of Kazakhstan have successfully fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state. The farms of Aktyubinskaya Oblast have overfulfilled their socialist pledges in delivering to the homeland's granaries 804,000 tons of grain. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Semipalatinskaya Oblast have transported to the procurement points 520,000 tons of grain. The farms of Dzhezkhzsanskaya Oblast have overfulfilled their socialist pledges and sold the state 144,000 tons of grain. The farms of these oblasts have fully provided themselves with seeds of grain crops for the harvest of next year. While fulfilling the general volume of grain supplies, the farms of Aktyubinskaya Oblast have not fulfilled the plan for the sale of rye and millet, nor have those of Semipalatinskaya Oblast met the plan for wheat and millet. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

WINTER CROP AREA IN KAZAKHSTAN BEING EXPANDED

AU191640 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "While implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenum, Uralskaya Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled the plan for grain sales. The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered to grain reception centers 994,000 tons of grain. The sales of wheat and barley have exceeded the plan. The oblast's farms have fully provided themselves with grain seeds for the 1980 crop. The plan for rye and millet sales has been underfulfilled. The sales of grain to the state are continuing."

In Chimkentskaya Oblast, rice deliveries are going on around the clock.

"The role of winter crops in the increased production of Kazakhstan's grain is increasing. Owing to the expansion of the winter crop area, the farms of Uralskaya, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts have recently significantly increased the gross output and the state purchases of wheat and barley." Pakhta-Aralskiy Rayon farms obtained more than 30 quintals of wheat per hectare. High yields of winter crops have been obtained at Dzhambulskaya Oblast farms. The Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya experimental station obtained 41 quintals of winter wheat per hectare. "Many farms are expanding the area under winter crops. [paragraph continues]

"More than 160,000 hectares have been sown in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, or 30,000 hectares more than last year. By 15 October, Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown ear crops on an area exceeding 1.7 million hectares, including about 1.4 million hectares for grain, or 170,000 hectares more than by the same period last year." To cope with the plan for winter crop sowing, Kazakh farmers must sow about 300,000 hectares more. In order not to miss the right time, this should be done within the next few days.

PRAVDA LOOKS INTO WORKER'S COMPLAINT OF INJUSTICE

LD191559 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 October carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by correspondent V. Artemenko, entitled "A Person on the Outside" written as a followup to a letter from a reader--a former livestock unit chief--alleging unfair dismissal for having criticized shortcomings on the part of superiors on the farm where he worked in Dagestan. Artemenko writes that, far from supporting this competent worker, his primary party organization expelled him from the party and Leninskiy Raykom upheld this decision. Artemenko goes on to report that the Dagestanskiy Obkom Bureau examined the work of the Leninskiy Raykom and criticized its "serious shortcomings" in work with middle-echelon specialists and machine operators. This investigation reportedly took place 18 months ago and, although the raykom informed the obkom that the "shortcomings have been eliminated," Artemenko believes that this is not so and that the obkom must make a thorough investigation of the injured party's case.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

U.S., SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO STUDY GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

LD201429 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--Soviet and American scientists have concluded an agreement on joint research into gravitational waves.

The very fact of the existence of gravitational waves has not yet been proved. However, mathematical calculations show that they must exist. The source of gravitational radiation is believed to come from various cosmic phenomena--explosions of supernovas, collisions of pulsars and appearance of super-dense formations of the black hole type.

Extra-sensitive equipment is required in ground laboratories to identify the waves of gravity since their amplitude accounts for ten thousandths of fractions of a diameter of a nucleus. Besides, a reliable insulation system is required for receiving instruments to rule out the effect of acoustic and seismic noise.

The joint research will be conducted by Moscow University for the Soviet side and California Technological Institute for the American side. The agreement between the research centres makes for developing sophisticated measuring instruments and coordinating the fulfillment of the unique joint experiment. The conditions of the experiment make for detecting gravitational waves in two laboratories located in various points of the planet--in Los Angeles and Moscow--by two antennae simultaneously. This will help enhance the reliability of the results.

The antennae, which are being made in Moscow and Los Angeles, are of various types: Soviet physicists make use of cryogenic electronic devices while American scientists develop laser systems for recording small-scale oscillations.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH, DETAILS OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD201830 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--Another communications satellite "Molniya-1" was launched in the Soviet Union today. It is intended to ensure the operation of the system of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication as well to telecast the USSR central television programs to the "Orbita" network stations located in areas of extreme north, Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia.

The satellite was put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,640 km in the Northern Hemisphere, and a perigee of 640 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is 12 hours 16 minutes, and orbital inclination--62.8 degrees.

Apart from the apparatus for telecasting and long-distance multiplex radio communication, the satellite carries instrumentation of the command and measuring complex as well as systems of orientation, correction of orbit, and power supply of the satellite.

According to the data received, the onboard instrumentation is functioning normally. Sessions of communication via the satellite "Molniya-1" are to be held in accordance with the planned program.